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Today's Weather: Light or moderate NE winds. Overcast at first; a few breaks inland this afternoon. Drizzle patches this evening.

Five Arab States Back Egypt ATTITUDE TO DEFENCE PACT

Paris, Nov. 14.

Masmoud Azmi Bey, spokesman for the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations said today that five Arab states had now given full support to Egypt's attitude in the dispute with Britain. Saudi Arabia had already refused to study a four-Power project for the defence of the Middle East "before the demands of Egypt are accepted," he told a Press conference.

Azmi intimated that all the Arab States would reject the four-Power Middle East defence pact. The delay in arriving at a joint Arab decision was due to the absence of a government in Syria, the spokesman stated.

Azmi denied reports that Egypt was backing down on the Arab-sponsored motion to place the Moroccan question on the agenda of the General Assembly. Egypt was preparing to press the motion even harder and will go into the substance of the issue because the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, opened the way for such a course by his statement to the Assembly on this question last night, he added.

FOUR MOVES

Azmi listed the following recent Arab moves for the establishment of a united front after denying emphatically the existence of any split or rift among them:

- 1.—Syria pledged full support to Egypt and the recent resignation of the Prime Minister proved that Parliament and the public opinion of the country was solidly behind Egypt.
- 2.—The Lebanon Government had sent Egypt a note expressing full support of its attitude towards Britain. The Lebanese Parliament also passed a resolution pledging support.
- 3.—The Yemen had manifested a support of Egypt in three consecutive notes.
- 4.—Iraq had presented a note to Egypt pledging its support. "This note clearly supports Egypt's position despite rumours here that Iraq's Premier, Nuri es Said Pasha, in his talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, had expressed dissatisfaction with Egypt's actions in answer to the

A Little More Bacon For Britons

London, Nov. 14.

Britons are to have a slightly increased ration from the beginning of next month, the Food Minister, Mr Gwilym Lloyd George, announced today.

He told the House of Commons that sufficient supplies were coming forward to enable him to increase the ration from three to four ounces a week for each person.

But he also announced that he could not give any Christmas food bonuses this year, the first time for several years, because of the general food situation.—Reuter.



Woman Causes Commons Scene

London, Nov. 14.

Miss Sarah Rabson, 51-year-old London school teacher, was carried forcibly from the House of Commons last night by two policemen, after a teachers' protest meeting for equal pay for women.

Leaning against the railings outside, still holding a broken walking stick, she complained that though she was a cripple she had been roughly handled by Police officers in the lobby of the House.

About 300 teachers, mainly women, who were waiting outside the House chanting "Equal Pay Now," rushed forward protesting when Miss Rabson was carried out.

British women teachers have been campaigning for equal pay since 1946, when a Royal Commission appointed to investigate teachers' pay recommended against it.—Reuter.

Mr Hazzard In London

Crucial Truce Talks Meeting Today SERIOUS NEW BARRIER TO NEGOTIATIONS

Munsan, Nov. 15.

United Nations and Communist negotiators meet here today in a crucial cease-fire conference which could lead to eventual peace or to a full-scale renewal of the Korean war.

A serious new barrier in the way of successful truce negotiations emerged yesterday with the publication of an Army charge that North Korean and Chinese Communists have killed 5,790 UN prisoners of war. Arrangements for the exchange of war prisoners is one of the matters yet to be taken up in the armistice talks at Pan Mun Jom, but in the light of the atrocity report from Eighth Army Headquarters at Pusan, it is difficult to see how the Red Command can account satisfactorily for the number of UN soldiers it is supposed to have captured.

The kid gloves of diplomacy have been taken off.

The Communists virtually invited the United Nations to break off the Korea truce talks yesterday.

In bitter language the Communists delivered a new ultimatum to the United Nations. The Reds warned that there will be no armistice "unless the United Nations agrees to call off fighting on land, on the sea and in the air."

Air Force Brigadier-General William F. Nuckolls, the official spokesman, said that the United Nations in no way considered the Red warning an ultimatum, but it was clear that the renewed talks had reached the most crucial stage.

NOT IN SIGHT

No mutually acceptable situation was in sight on the only remaining but fundamental divergence between the Communists and the United Nations representatives, a United Nations communique said last night.

Despite the growing crisis, it was pointed out that the Communists held out just as strongly and vociferously last July for the placing of the question of the withdrawal of foreign troops on the armistice agenda. Then, at the blackest point in the agenda, the Communists came through with mildly worded item 5 calling for "recommendation to the governments concerned on both sides."

It is also believed that perhaps the Communists may be running out of arguments.

There is also the possibility that the Communists have suddenly taken a "get tough" attitude because of the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky's Paris speech calling for an end to the Korean war on the 38th Parallel and a withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea within 30 days.

The reasoning behind this theory is that the Communists may actually want to break off the talks, throw the responsibility onto the United Nations and then re-open negotiations with a brand new set of demands based on Mr Vyshinsky's proposal.

It has become clearer and clearer that the Reds are demanding an immediate cease-fire which would give them an opportunity to forget "other armistice items including the vital prisoner of war and truce inspection issues."

North Korean Major-General Lee Seng-che said at yesterday's five-hour and five-minute session, "It is our consistent viewpoint that once a military demarcation line is fixed, and if your side is as sincere as our side for peace, the military demarcation line should not be changed again."

Chinese General Hsieh Fung gave a near ultimatum when he said, "It requires that we make a clear indication now and reach clear agreement as to where to stop fighting. If this is not solved then items 3 and 4 cannot be proceeded with and no armistice will be achieved."

REPORT SURPRISES

At the moment, high officials here consider it entirely probable that the Communists would like to end the fighting, but they are also convinced the Red leadership is extremely reluctant to face up to the issue of treatment of prisoners, as well as the problem of truce enforcement.

Publication of the Eighth Army report caused a distinct surprise to the Defence and State Departments; officials said they were without any explanation as to why it was made public at this time.

State Department authorities appeared to be uncertain about what effect the publication

might have on the course of the truce talks. Some visualized that it might complicate the negotiations by setting off a long Communist diatribe which would consume time and make it difficult to continue work on the issue currently under discussion. That issue concerns conditions for establishing a truce line or buffer zone.

Another analysis, however, is that bringing the whole thing out in the open might serve to clear the air somewhat by demonstrating to the Reds that their treatment of prisoners is known to the whole world and that they have little to gain now by avoiding the problem in the truce meetings. It is said they were referring the whole matter of the Eighth Army report to General Matthew B. Ridgway, UN Commander at Tokyo, for clarification.

The report was given out by Col. James M. Hanly of Seattle, Washington, who said that about 5,500 of the prisoners killed were from forces of other UN countries fighting in Korea. One of the questions that has arisen here, and left without answer for the time being, was how such relatively exact figures could have been arrived at. Another was whether it was wise to make figures public at this time.

Col. Hanly said the figures were far from complete, but disclosed a record of "killings and barbarism unique even in Communist China."—United Press and Associated Press.

Troops For Suez

Nicosia, Nov. 14.

The British strait carrier Triumph left Famagusta this evening carrying to the Suez Canal area 1,500 troops. They belong to the 38th Brigade of the 3rd British Infantry Division.—Reuter.

Reds Lose Hundreds In Vain Assault

Seoul, Nov. 15.

Allied observers reported that Communist troops dragged away "hundreds of dead and wounded" on Wednesday night after unsuccessful tank-infantry assaults on two Allied hill positions on the Western Korean front.

An Allied officer told Associated Press correspondent Milo Farnett the Chinese slipped clothing off their own dead and Allied casualties. "It looks like they are running out of equipment and clothing," the officer said.

The Western front turned quiet after UN troops beat back the sudden Red attacks West of Chorwon by midnight Tuesday. The Reds waited until darkness came again on Wednesday to retrieve their casualties apparently to escape Allied planes.

Action was light on the Central and Eastern fronts. The US Fifth Air Force, however, reported that Allied fighter bombers killed or wounded more than 350 other Communist soldiers by 6 p.m. Most of these strikes were along the Central and Eastern fronts.

The Red Air Force made no attempt to interfere. Other Allied planes swept North Korean supply lanes and cut rail lines in 100 places.

Allied troops picked up quantities of equipment abandoned by North Korean troops who were routed after attacking United Nations positions on Monday night South of Kosong on the East coast.—Associated Press.

Hundreds Of Villages Threatened By Floods

Milan, Nov. 14.

Disaster threatened hundreds of villages in Northern Italy tonight as a mighty peak of flood water roared down the River Po towards a 200-yard gap which thousands of volunteers were slaving to close.

The mountain of muddy water was still 37 miles away, thundering relentlessly down stream at three miles an hour, when gaps appeared in the middle of the vital 155-mile stretch of the narrow river bank — already battered and bulging after seven days of the worst storms in memory.

In a matter of a few minutes the swirling torrents of the swollen river gushed through the gap and flooded 35,000 acres and 13 villages. Local civic leaders organised emergency squads, using every able bodied man, woman and child, in a desperate race to seal the banks before the flood reached it.

News that it had been breached came after a series of hopeful reports from areas further north, where the level of the water had begun to fall.

Thousands of acres have been devastated, and it has been impossible to make even a rough estimate of the damage in terms of money.

At least 50 lives have been lost, but no-one knows how many bodies will be found when the water subsides.

BIGGEST EVER

Along the upper reaches of the Po, where the greatest danger had passed, first estimates of the havoc were being made.

It was the biggest flood ever recorded, local authorities said. Massive landslides had added to the damage and death toll; shattered communications and blocked roads and railway lines which might have brought emergency supplies.

Tonight the Government made its first report on the floods—provoked by a barrage of 22 Parliamentary questions fired by alarmed members.

Some speakers suggested that without massive international aid Italy might find herself facing another great menace as the waters subsided—widespread famine.

The Government disclosed that 20 railway lines had been cut and 34 main roads closed. No estimate was yet possible of the number of homes and public buildings destroyed or damaged nor could the loss in crops, fruit, trees, cattle and other goods yet be determined.—Reuter.

Vietminh Forces Cut In Two Hoa Binh Captured

Hanoi, Nov. 14.

French ground and parachute troops today captured the supply centre of Hoa Binh, threatening to cut strong Vietminh forces in two.

General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, the French Commander-in-Chief, announced this here today. He said that the French Union forces had suffered only six wounded and reached all their objectives in one day's fighting.

They had extended their Tonkin Delta bridgehead 10 miles to the west on a 31-mile front. Hoa Binh, the capital of the Muong country, is 40 miles west-southwest of Hanoi.

The General said that waves of paratroopers—three battalions—had dropped into the outskirts of the city as French infantrymen converged on it.

LITTLE RESISTANCE

The Vietminh forces, who had held the city for a year, offered little resistance.

He declared that the capture of Hoa Binh would have strategic and political benefits in the six-year-old war, which was now turning the corner. The seizure of the city threatened the Vietminh with strangulation.

Its loss would cut the Communist forces in half, General de Lattre de Tassigny said. French tanks, artillery and planes opened a dawn assault and their powerful barrage blasted a trail for the ground advance into Hoa Binh.

Two Vietminh divisions of over 20,000 were believed to have been cut off by the French forces, the General added.—Reuter.

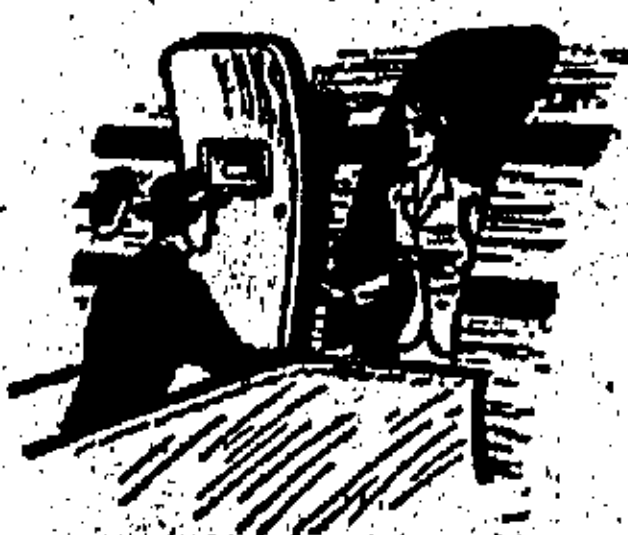
COMMENT OF THE DAY

Stark Realities

"WE in the Waterworks are faced with stark realities," declared Mr Jackson yesterday in announcing the new and drastic curtailment of domestic water supplies to the Colony. The same now can be said for the general public. Government has given the community a bitter pill to swallow, and without any sugar coating. These are the realities which water consumers have to drum into their heads: unless consumption of water is reduced to 27 million gallons a day the Colony will be without supplies before the next rainy season arrives; unless, too, householders show the greatest care in the use of water, consumption will exceed the safety maximum. Mr Jackson's explanatory statement was comprehensive and enlightening. It should remove any doubts as to the necessity for the strict water rationing Government is now enforcing, and serve as a stimulus for willing co-operation on the part of the community in the conservation of water. Pointed reference was made to certain section of the Waterworks Ordinance which lays down that the misuse of water is a punishable offence. Government might have drawn attention to this much earlier for there is little doubt that wilful waste has been going on. The selfish individual has no ear for appeals, however fervent they are uttered, and he listens to reason only when made to. It is salutary, therefore, that a reminder should be given of the legal powers invested in the Water Authority when dealing with householders who deliberately waste water or attempt to obtain more than the rationed supply. The present water crisis calls for sacrifices all round and any endeavour on the part of a consumer to avoid the limitations of

water supply imposed by the new restrictions must be exposed. Some people are going to be hit harder than others by the restrictions: large families, for example, are going to find it much more difficult to satisfy their needs for water than couples without children, and the interests of those families must be fully protected. The Water Authority will be expected to pay particular attention to the manner in which water is being used for gardens and sports grounds and to make sure, as far as possible, that there is no excess consumption of water in private residences. The situation is too critical to permit kid glove treatment of offenders. The daily needs of the entire Colony are at stake and it has to be impressed on all that they have duties to perform in the matter of conserving water. Government, too, owes a duty to the Colony. It must press on with the greatest possible speed the Tai Lum Chung Valley reservoir scheme, for Mr Jackson inferred yesterday, that until this new water supply becomes available, there is the prospect of continuing restrictions, no matter how good the rainfall. Target date for bringing the Tai Lum Chung reservoir into operation is given as 1955, but Government could win considerable public confidence if it were able to announce that owing to its energetic handling of the project, the new reservoir would become effective in 1954. The least Government can do is to avoid any sort of unnecessary delay in putting the scheme in hand. Given such an assurance the public would be vastly encouraged to offer more willing co-operation in resolving the present water crisis.

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Egyptian Mob Wrecked And Looted Their Homes



Taken on board the liner Oronsay, on which they were evacuated from the Suez Canal zone, this picture shows some of the British wives whose homes were wrecked by Egyptian mobs. Most of the families lost all they had in the world. Sixty wives and more than 100 children — families of RAF men — were on the ship. — London Express Picture.

Mr. Yoshida's Solution

Tokyo, Nov. 14. Premier Shigeru Yoshida today described birth control as a "negative" approach to the question of Japan's over-population.

He made his statement in the House of Councillors. Treaties Committee in reply to Mrs. Shizuo Kato, right wing Socialist, and pioneer exponent of birth control in Japan.

Mr. Yoshida said the Government will emphasize the expansion of the country's industry and foreign trade as a solution to the problem. He termed these "positive" measures and birth control a negative approach. — United Press.

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THE DEVIL NEED ONLY WHISPER

Minister's Appeal To Soviet Rulers For New Start DEBATE IN UN

Paris, Nov. 14. The Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Ole B. Kraft, told the General Assembly of the United Nations today that he regretted that the wartime alliance of the Western Powers with Russia had not been maintained to win the peace.

He appealed to the leaders of the Soviet Union to try to find a new start.

Commenting on Mr Andrei Vyshinsky's statement that he could not sleep for laughter after hearing the disarmament proposal made by the American Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, Mr Kraft said he was sure that many others were deprived of their sleep not by laughing but by grief and anxiety.

Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (India) called for an immediate meeting of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers in Paris to formulate a "no war" declaration.

Sir Benegal could not see how plans for armaments reduction could be discussed without a representative of the government controlling one of the largest armies in the world — the Central People's Government of China.

"New China is a fact and if the United Nations continues to ignore that fact, its deliberations become somewhat unreal," Sir Benegal said.

Mr Nasrallah Entezam (Persia), former President of the Assembly, said it was idle to pretend that the United Nations had fulfilled all the hopes that the small nations had for it.

LONG ROAD AHEAD

He appreciated the vast difficulties which confronted the United Nations. But a long road remained before security could be achieved.

Only the United Nations could meet the anguished aspiration of the peoples of the world, he declared.

Mr Entezam said that the Great Powers had not done all in their power to decrease world tension.

In some cases, he said, the Great Powers threatened, in an "inadmissible" way, the integrity of some smaller powers.

Mr Entezam said that insufficient attention had been paid to the nationalist aspirations of some groups in Africa and Asia. This neglect would lead to evil results for the whole of mankind.

A NORMAL WILL

The will of nations to throw off the yoke of exploitation was normal and understandable. It would be disastrous to disregard this will any longer.

Mr Entezam said that United Nations investigation had shown a "flagrant disparity" between the benefit to the foreign corporation which once monopolized Persian oil and the benefit to Persia herself.

Even more inadmissible were the foreign "dark machinations" and "Machiavellian intrigues" which the corporation used to keep Persia dependent on it.

Nationalisation was a sovereign right, according to international law, he said, and the former corporation would be paid compensation.

"Changes of confiscation are completely groundless and represent idle attempts to provoke hostile world opinion," he said.

Mr Entezam said that the compensation issue was a domestic one. That it had not yet been settled was the fault of the corporation which had refused all offers of compensation.

The Security Council still had not let itself be pushed around in this matter. He demanded that Persia be allowed to exercise its rights.

He noted with regret that "we are called upon to bow to the law of the strongest and not to co-operate in equality and dignity." — Reuter.

Panikkar's Views On Red China

Paris, Nov. 14. Dr. K. M. Panikkar, India's envoy to Peking, who is due to succeed Sir Benegal Rau as India's permanent delegate to the United Nations, is stated by sources close to him to hold the following views on Red China:—

1.—The Chinese Communist Government of Mao Tse-tung is gradually drawing farther and farther away from Moscow.

2.—The Western Powers can draw Peking into the anti-Moscow camp if they apply more "fineness" in dealings with Mao and Chou En-lai.

3.—The United States is greatly to blame for Communist China's present anti-Western position because the Americans refuse to entertain the idea of any understanding.

Western diplomats speculated that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's decision to make Dr Panikkar permanent United Nations delegate in New York may have been motivated, at least in part, by the desire to persuade the United States that it adopts a more conciliatory attitude toward China a general settlement in Asia may be possible.

Indian informants warned that speculation concerning Dr Panikkar's appointment probably would be denied in New Delhi until the Indian Government is ready to make a formal announcement.

This could not come until Sir Benegal is formally relieved of his duties by being elected to the International Court of Justice.

Sir Benegal's election is taken for granted in diplomatic circles where he is considered an ideal choice for a position requiring suavity and tact as well as a vast legal background. — United Press.

Dredging At Southampton

Southampton, Nov. 14. Contractors have dredged some 5,000,000 tons of mud from the approaches to Southampton, making the risk of big liners grounding off the port extremely remote, the Harbour Committee stated.

Awkward curves have been ironed from the approach channels where the liner Queen Elizabeth was grounded 28 hours in 1947, and in one place the width of the channel has been increased from 1,050 feet to 2,500 feet.

The dredging work, biggest in the 148 years of the Southampton Harbour Board's history, was completed six months ahead of schedule at a cost of over £500,000. — Associated Press.

Eva Peron Home

Buenos Aires, Nov. 14. Senora Eva Peron, wife of the Argentine President, returned to her residence in Buenos Aires today after a major operation eight days ago. — Reuter.

Bradley Sees Churchill

London, Nov. 14. General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff, today lunched with the Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, in London shortly after flying in from Washington. General Bradley is later meeting the British Chiefs of Staff to discuss the forthcoming conference of the Military Committee of NATO in Rome. — Reuter.

U.S. ARMS AID FOR BELGRADE

Agreement Signed By Tito

Belgrade, Nov. 14. Yugoslavia and the United States signed an agreement here today on American military aid for the Yugoslav Army.

The agreement was signed by Marshal Tito, Prime Minister and Acting Foreign Minister, and by the United States Ambassador, Mr George Allen.

The United States will give Yugoslavia military equipment, material services and other aid, a communique issued from the Yugoslav Information Office said.

The agreement will remain in force one year after either party notifies its intention to end the agreement.

According to the communique Yugoslavia will use the aid "exclusively for promotion of the aims of the United Nations Charter and for strengthening the defences of its country against aggression."

The Yugoslav Information Office announced that the agreement expressed the desire of both Governments to make all efforts for the promotion of peace and security within the framework of the United Nations Charter.

It signified a further contribution to help nations to make further efforts for individual and collective self-defence.

The American Government would give Yugoslavia military equipment, material services and other aid under conditions which had been agreed upon in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Office said.

The agreement will be registered with the General Secretariat of the United Nations. — Reuter.

Minister's Alleged Misconduct

Karachi, Nov. 14. Six people have filed a new petition with the Government of Pakistan's Province of Sind, alleging corruption and misconduct on the part of Sind's Chief Minister, Mohammed Ayub Khuhro.

Only 10 days ago the Governor, Din Mohammed, dismissed a similar petition against Khuhro, listing 60 charges of bribery, jobbery, corruption, misconduct and maladministration.

The Governor published on November 5 a report dealing with each charge separately. He said that the petitioners had "failed to satisfy me that there is reasonable ground for thinking that the respondent has been guilty of any act of misconduct."

The Governor ruled that the petitioners' deposit of 5,000 rupees should be forfeited to the State.

The latest petition, filed yesterday, listed seven charges only, including four of corruption and one each of victimisation, abuse of power and misconduct.

Some of the present petitioners are the same as those who were unsuccessful in the previous petition. — Reuter.

Romulo Busy On Anti-Communist Pacific Pact

Paris, Nov. 14.

Well-informed sources said today that the Philippine Foreign Secretary, Mr Carlos Romulo, was making very encouraging progress in his efforts to line up solid Asian backing for a general Pacific pact against Communism.

Mr Romulo has been working ever since the Japanese peace conference in San Francisco to secure support for a regional mutual security alliance in the Pacific.

It was disclosed that President Quirino of the Philippines ordered Mr Romulo late in August to make this his prime effort.

The Philippine idea is that a regional security agreement in the Pacific, within the framework permitted by the United Nations, is necessary to the well-being of the area.

The Philippine Government is understood to believe that such a general pact would be a logical instrument to supersede the individual pacts which the United States made with the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, and Japan.

While details of Mr Romulo's negotiations cannot be disclosed at present, it was understood that the question of a Pacific pact was not omitted when he dined last night with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, and lunched today with the Australian Foreign Secretary, Mr R. Casey.

Mr Romulo also had constant conferences with the delegates of other Asian nations here.

TO SPEAK IN UN

In addition to these behind-the-scenes efforts to arrange for the security of the anti-Communist world, the dynamic Philippine delegate, who was once President of the General Assembly, has been carrying his full share of regular activities of the world organisation.

His major address in the general debate of the Assembly is expected on Friday afternoon at the end of the entire list of speakers.

He will thus follow the Soviet Foreign Minister's unprecedented "second round" speech.

It was understood that the major points to be made by Mr Romulo are the Philippines' support of the disarmament suggestions made by President Truman and Mr Dean Acheson and President Quirino's Pacific Pact. — United Press.

Cairo To Take Over

Cairo, Nov. 14. The Egyptian Minister of the Interior announced tonight that the Government would take over control in a few days of all "liberation battalions" and any other similar organisations. — Reuter.

Physiologist Suspended In Chicago

Chicago, Nov. 14. The Chicago Medical Society last night suspended Dr Andrew C. Ivy, Vice-President of the University of Illinois, charging that he violated "medical ethics" by methods he employed in promoting a substance known as "Kreblozen" in the treatment of cancer.

The Medical Society said that the world-famous physiologist and head of the University's professional schools committee, committed the violation when he associated himself "with a drug whose physical and chemical properties are kept secret."

Dr Ivy immediately denied that he was guilty of a breach of medical ethics in his activities connected with Kreblozen.

Dr Ivy has been under criticism in medical circles ever since he brought Kreblozen, a substance discovered by Dr Stevan Durevic, to public attention as a "new kind of medicine."

The Medical Society said last night that its Cancer Committee had made a study of several months and that its Council "exercised unusual care and diligence before making the decision because of Dr Ivy's outstanding record as a medical researcher and his achievements as a scientist."

The statement added that the "Cancer Committee and Council felt that it was regrettable that Dr Ivy should associate himself with a drug whose physical and chemical properties are kept secret."

It said that "this was a specified violation of medical ethics." — United Press.

Sacramento, Nov. 14. Governor Earl Warren of California announced today that he is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. — United Press.

POP



Schoolboy code



CHINESE OPTICIAN



CHINESE OPTICIAN



"CREEPING INFLATION" A MENACE TO WEST EUROPE

4,000,000 Have No School

Washington, Nov. 14. Nearly four million American children between five and 17 are not enrolled in any school, according to the National Education Association. Thirty-five per cent of these are between 14 and 17 years.

The report also said that another 400,000 pupils could not go to elementary or secondary school full time because of shortages of teachers and classroom space.

The teachers have been "slipping down the economic scale." Since 1941 their average salary had increased only 108 per cent while national income of all employed persons went up to 132 per cent.—Reuter.

Severest Sentence For Spy

Stockholm, Nov. 14. Ernst Hilding Andersson, Communist party officer in the Swedish Navy, was sentenced to hard labour for life today for selling Swedish military secrets to two Russian officials.

The 4,530 crowns paid to 42-year-old Andersson for his spy reports were confiscated.

Andersson was sentenced for "gross espionage"—the most serious in Swedish law. His sentence of hard labour for life is the severest in the Swedish penal code.

The judges were unanimous in their verdict which Andersson took standing to attention and without flinching.

The final speeches for the defence and the prosecution were held behind closed doors earlier today. The Court was opened to the public for the passing of sentence but only six spectators were present.

The presiding judge said that the records of the proceedings held behind closed doors for security reasons today and during earlier sessions would not be published for 60 years.—Reuter.

A SENSELESS SLAUGHTER

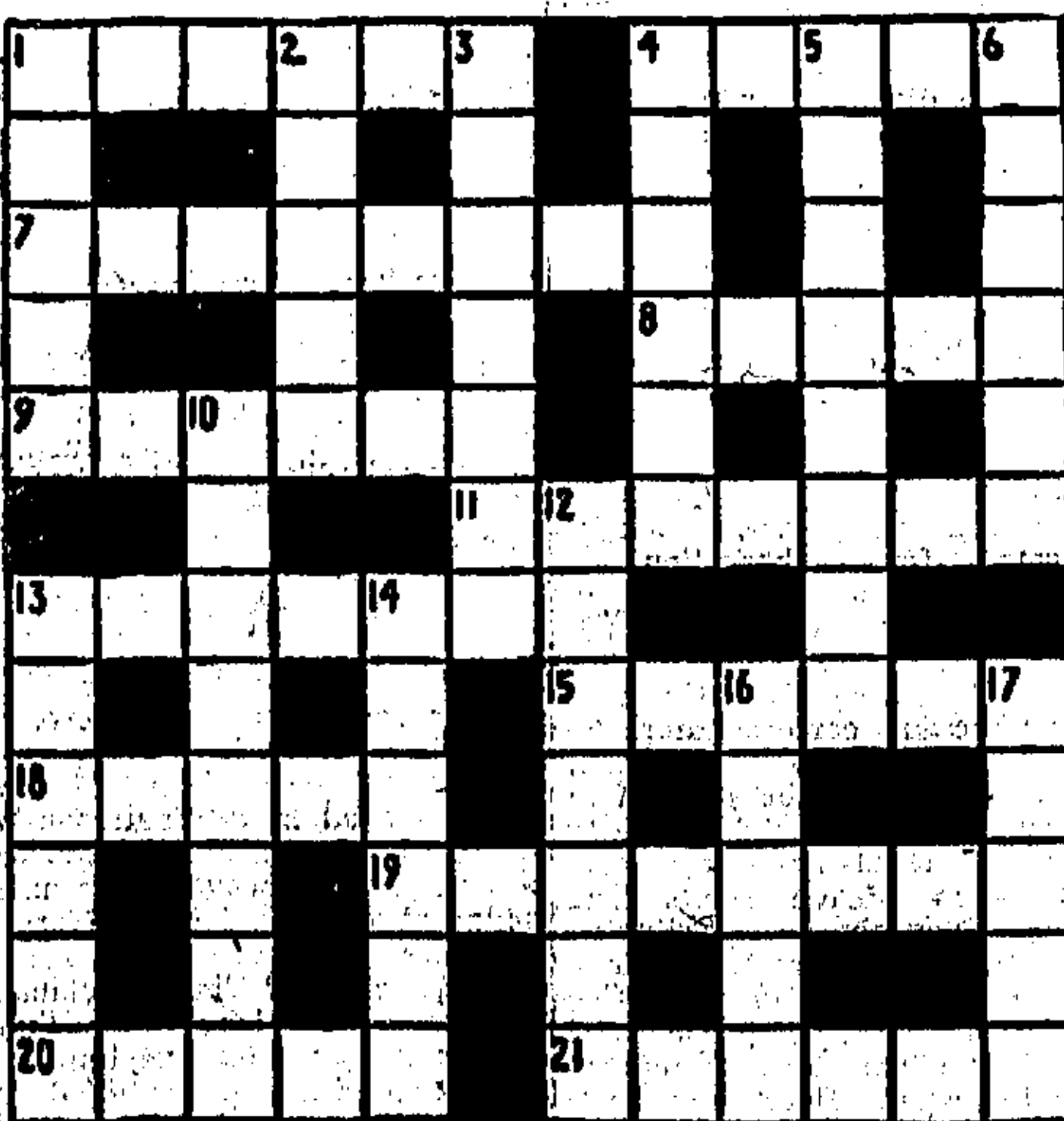
London, Nov. 14. Millions of sea birds die every year because masters of ships allow waste oil to be pumped into the water.

The birds, with feathers fouled by thick oil, are robbed of flight, handicapped in movement, and either die at sea or are washed ashore dying.

"Only an international agreement can end this senseless slaughter," said an official of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.

Guillemots, puffins, razor-bills and other cliff-living birds are the chief victims as they dive for fish.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Polished (6).
4 Slant (6).
7 Polices (6).
8 Fabric (6).
9 Expanse (6).
11 Reliance (7).
13 Siege (6).
15 Support (6).
16 Invest (6).
18 Material (6).
21 Make (6).

DOWN
1 Mad (5).
2 Gallant (5).
3 Port workers (7).
4 Sault (6).
5 Dared (6).
6 Loll (6).
10 Able to read and write (8).
12 Property (7).
13 Away (6).
14 Reach (6).
16 Venal (6).
17 Severe (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Lull, 4 Tissues, 6 Horn, 8 Halo, 10 Ottoman, 11 Sloe, 12 Dole, 14 Prolate, 17 Rhane, 19 Shear, 22 Essence, 23 Oxen, 27 Oven, 28 Measure, 29 Erase, 30 Ends, 31 Redden, 32 Team, Down: 1 Amazon, 2 Broom, 3 Troop, 4 Antenna, 5 Spoon, 6 Exact, 12 Dye, 15 Lava, 16 Avert, 18 Cement, 19 Scores, 20 Hottest, 21 Averts, 23

"Pirate" Ship Men Find Wreck Afloat Again



Two views of the schooner Lamorna, which was wrecked off the Isle of Wight shortly after leaving for the South China Seas where the crew hoped to find the pirate treasure of Captain Kidd. When the crew went back to the craft they found her bumping her bows on the beach, with trailing ropes and spars all over her deck.—London Express.

Paris, Nov. 14.

The danger of "creeping inflation" threatens Western Europe unless prices are held in check, financial and economic experts reported here today.

"The immediate danger is not that of runaway inflation but rather of falling into a continuous state of mild inflation," they warned.

A 40-page survey prepared by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation for the Council of Europe quoted the experts as saying that price rises over the next year would be of crucial importance.

"If any further rise should occur it is important that it should not give people grounds for fearing an indefinite continuation of inflation. Price rises such as those experienced in most countries over the last year can only be tolerated for a short period of time," the report said.

The experts, drawn from most of the 18 Recovery Programme nations, suggest these anti-inflationary measures:

1. Increased production which in appropriate cases might include some increase in working hours.
2. Restraint on non-military Government expenditure.
3. Higher taxes.
4. Encouragement of savings.
5. Restraint on consumption including limitation of hire, purchase and mortgage facilities and over personal incomes.

CAN BE DONE

If the necessary responsibility is accepted, the countries of Western Europe and North America have it within their power to bring inflation under control, the report said.

Even if bottlenecks can be overcome the planners estimate that Western Europe can hardly expect to increase its aggregate national production by more than five per cent—the equivalent of \$7,000 million over the next year. Increased Government spending and additional exports needed to reduce the balance of payments deficit might absorb more than one-half of this.

"Consumers might well be left with more income to spend than there are goods available to buy," the report said.

The report stresses that an increase in European coal production is vital.

OMINOUS GAP

The report also focuses attention on:

- 1.—The reopening "in ominous fashion" during 1951 of the gap in Europe's balance of payments.

2.—European coke production: current output 58,000,000 tons compared with a total capacity of 62,000,000 tons.

3.—Europe's target of stepping up production by 25 per cent over next five years.

4.—The \$5,000 million increase in the price of Europe's imports through the 30 per cent rise in import prices over the year ending this summer.—Reuter.

AID FOR FRANCE

Washington, Nov. 14. United States foreign aid officials said today that France

Lyttelton Statement On Malaya

London, Nov. 14. Mr Oliver Lyttelton, the new Conservative Colonial Secretary, today reaffirmed the Government's determination to rid Malaya of terrorists.

"The heavy casualties suffered by the Security forces and civilians in October show the seriousness of the situation in Malaya," he told the House of Commons.

"I can, however, report considerable progress in the resettlement of squatters and in the improvement of the intelligence organisation."

"The murder of Sir Henry Gurney (the High Commissioner) has aroused the leading members of all communities to the need to strengthen the drive to rid the country of Communist terrorism."

"I should prefer to defer any further comment until after my return from Malaya."

Air Commodore Arthur Harvey (Conservative) had asked for a statement on the present position in Malaya.—Reuter.

Arms Budget May Be Cut

Washington, Nov. 14. The Defence Department is considering cutting the 1953 military budget by \$11,000 million or \$12,000 million.

The move is being considered mainly because of the effect of the rearmament programme on the national economy.

If tentative figures are approved by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the estimates to be presented to President Truman next month for the Army, Navy and the Air Force, and for foreign assistance, could total about \$54,000 million.

This would compare with \$65,500 million which Congress has authorised for the current fiscal year for the three armed services and for foreign arms assistance.—Reuter.

COMETS FOR CANADA

London, Nov. 14. The De Havilland Aircraft Company expects to deliver late in 1952 two Comet Jet airliners ordered by Canadian Pacific Airlines.

The 400 m.p.h. planes will go into service on the Vancouver-Australia route, but will be restricted to the Sydney-Honolulu section of the route.

The Comets, De Havilland stated, will make two return trips weekly between Sydney and Honolulu.—Associated Press.

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AMERICAN DILEMMA RESOLVED

Paris, Nov. 14.

The dilemma of the United States on how to vote on the Moroccan issue before the United Nations Steering Committee was resolved by a last-minute compromise solution between Mr Dean Acheson, US Secretary of State, Mr Anthony Eden, Britain's Foreign Secretary, M. Robert Schuman, France's Foreign Minister, and Mr Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister of External Affairs.

Mr Acheson, with the full weight of traditional American support for colonial independence movements to consider, and anxious to avoid administering a sharp diplomatic blow to the French, said that the furthest he could go was to abstain from voting on the issue.

But the French argued that the issue was outside the United Nations competence. This argument was backed by the British, who had obtained unqualified French support for their case against Egypt.

M. Schuman, backed by Mr Eden, argued forcefully that an American abstention would be taken throughout the Arab world as a sign of weakness on the part of the Western Powers. It would also be taken very much to heart in France, where the Communists' anti-American campaign was in full swing.

Later Mr Acheson said that he could go a step further by agreeing to vote in favour of a motion deferring discussion of the subject, but this was the furthest he could go.

The proposal to postpone discussion indefinitely was eventually put by the Canadian delegation.—Reuter.

16 Dead In Collision

Evanston, Nov. 14.

The death toll in Monday's train wreck near here stood at 16 known dead and one missing today as workmen finished the preliminary search of the wreckage of two crack Union Pacific passenger trains which had collided.

Workers cut through the last of the twisted steel with acetylene torches this morning. They had expected to find three or possibly four more bodies, but after finishing their tragic task they announced, "There are no more bodies in there."

This left the fate of a Massachusetts doctor unknown. Dr Richard Thomson was seen by several of the many physicians aboard as he rode in a compartment in the last car of the "City of Los Angeles" from the San Francisco doctors' convention.—United Press.

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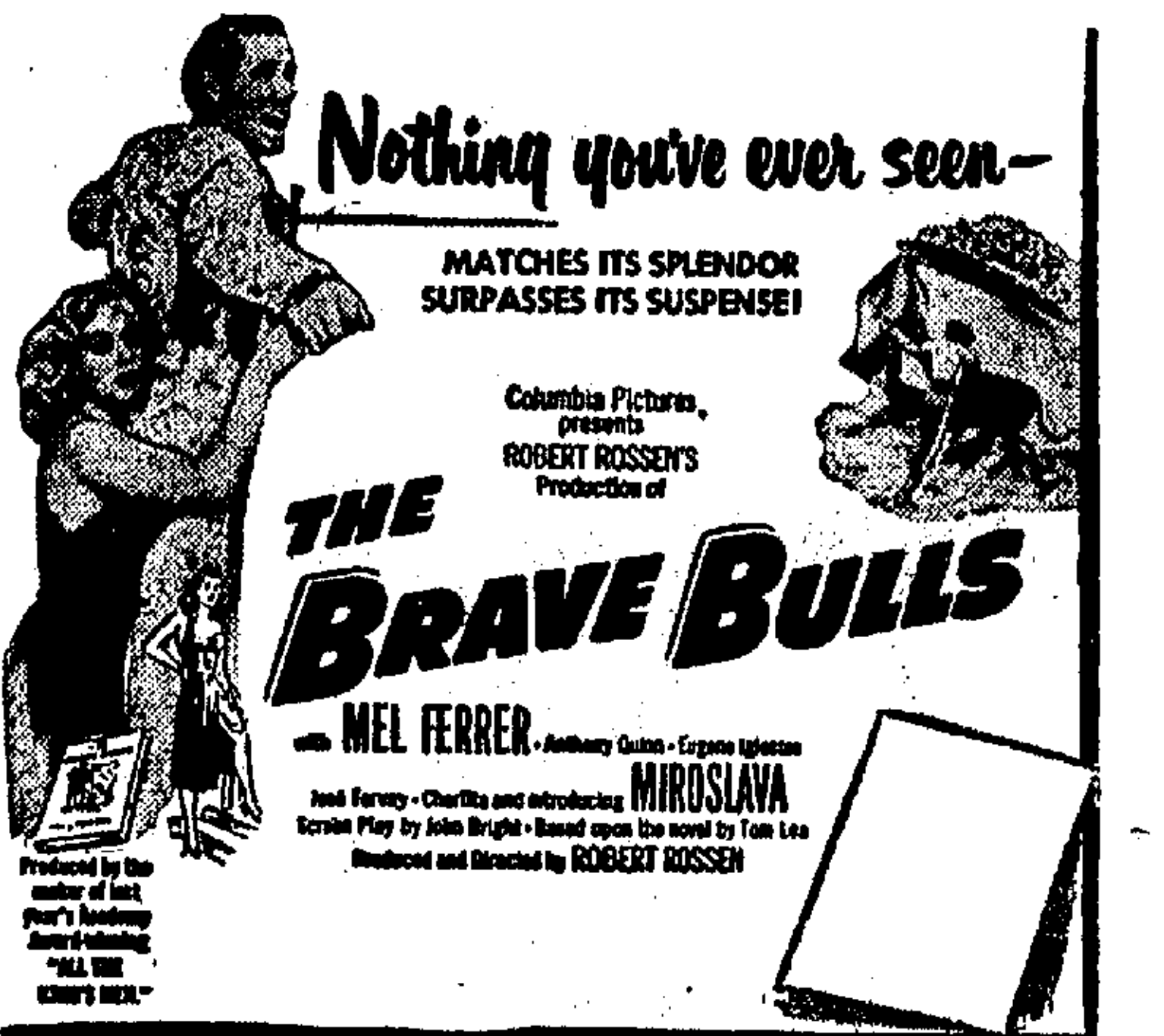
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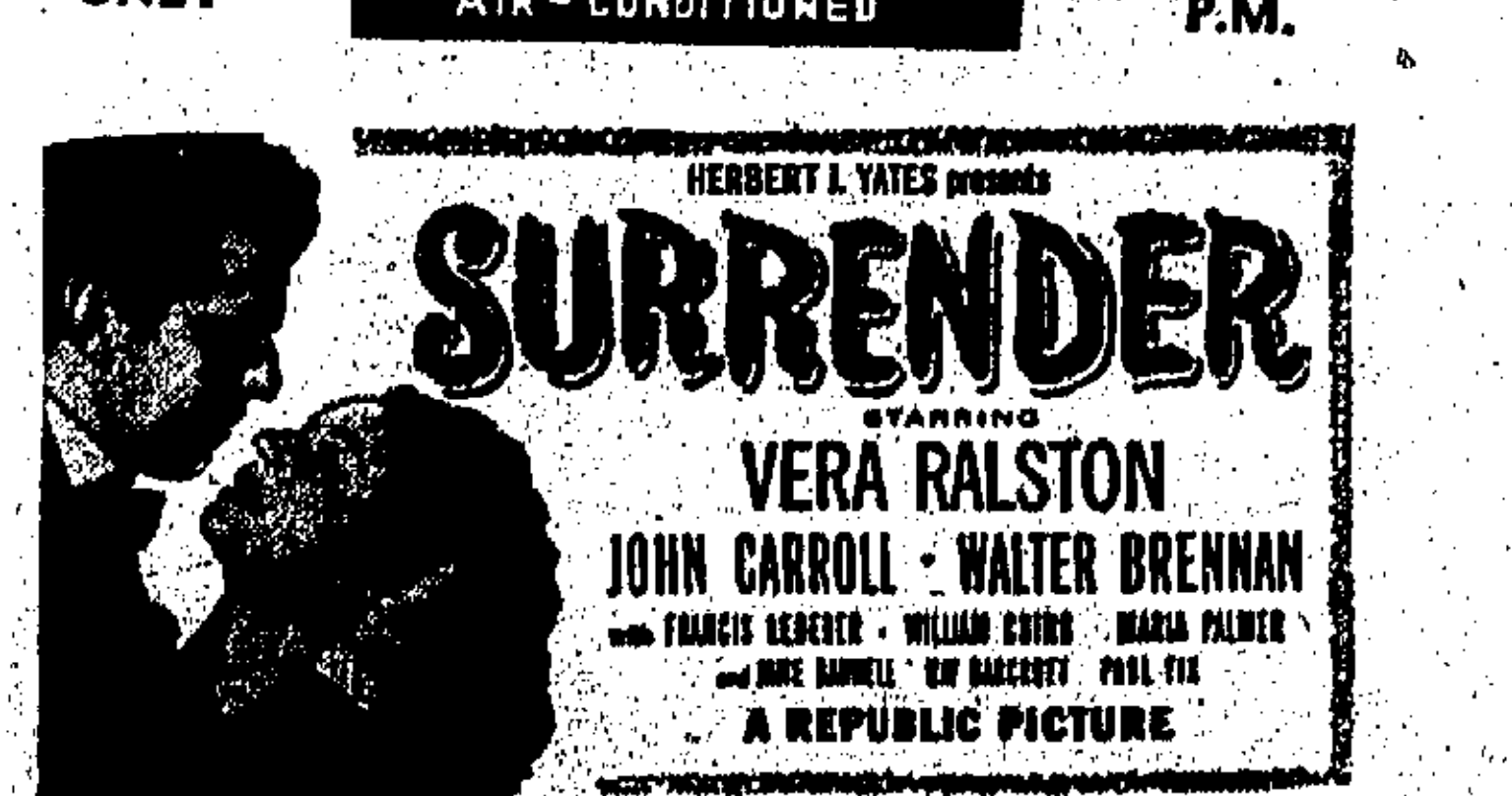
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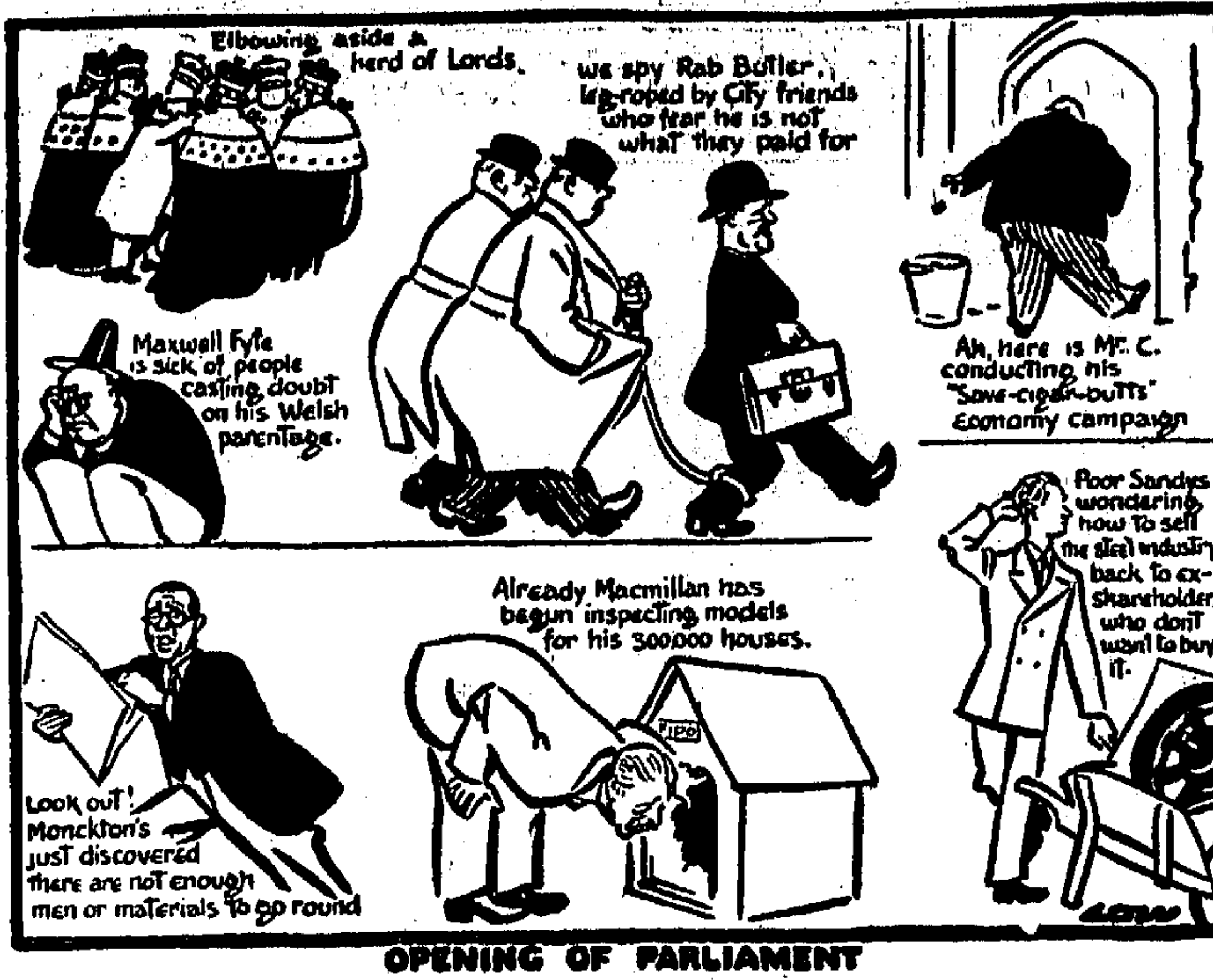


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WINSTON CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

"CLOSING THE RING" — CHAPTER 34

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF CROSSING THE CHANNEL

In order to construct sufficient landing-craft to make the "Overlord" landing in Normandy possible with five divisions (instead of three), D-day had been postponed until early in June, 1944.

Mr. Churchill telegraphed to Gen. Marshall on March 11, that he was "hardening very much on this operation" and wished "to strike, if humanly possible, even if the limiting conditions we laid down at Moscow are not exactly fulfilled."

Meanwhile he had been studying, since his return from Moscow, the technical problems involved, some of which are discussed below.

THOUGHT arising from factual experience may be a bridge or a spur. The reader of these volumes will be aware that while I was always willing to join with the United States in a direct assault across the Channel on the German seafloor in France, I was not convinced that this was the only way of winning the war, and I knew that it would be a very heavy and hazardous adventure.

The fearful price we had had to pay in human life and blood for the great offensives of the First World War was graven in my mind. Memories of the Somme and Passchendaele and many lesser frontal attacks upon the Germans were not to be blotted out by time or reflection.

It still seemed to me, after a quarter of a century, that fortifications of concrete and steel armed with modern firepower, and fully manned by trained, resolute men, could only be overcome by surprise in time or place, by turning their flanks, or by some new and mechanical device like the tank.

No final answer

SUPERIORITY of bombardment, terrific as it may be, was no final answer. The defenders could easily have ready other lines behind their first, and the intervening ground which the artillery could conquer would become impassable craterfields. These were the fruits of knowledge which the French and British had bought so dearly from 1915 to 1917.

Across the Channel the whole front, bristled with obstacles; defences had been built and manned. The enemy expected us, but did they know where or when or how. They had no flanks that could be turned, at any rate within the range of our lighter air cover.

Ships were more vulnerable than ever to shore batteries which could aim by radar. Once our troops were landed they still had to be supplied and the enemy's air and tank counter-attacks beaten off. The "Mulberry" (synthetic) harbours were meeting with difficulties. It was intended to plant a breakwater ("Gooseberry") in each divisional assault area. This now meant recovery from their surprise and a total of five "Gooseberries," two of which would in

due course be absorbed into the "Mulberries."

On the suggestion of Adm. Tennyson, who was in charge of the operational side of the "Mulberry" plan, it was agreed that all the "Gooseberries" should be composed of blockships, although this meant using many more vessels. Moving under their own power, they could quickly reach the scene and be sunk in the right place, thus providing a certain amount of shelter almost at once. All could be laid in four or five days.

The "Phoenix" concrete caissons to complete the "Mulberries" would be towed over by instalments, but this would take at least 14 days.

"D.D." tanks which could swim ashore and already been successfully used in the Mediterranean, and would certainly be wanted again. There was also a process of "waterproofing" ordinary tracked and wheeled vehicles to enable them to drive ashore under their own power through several feet of water.

Hard experience at Dieppe

THE theory and practice of amphibious operations had long been established by the Combined Operations Staff, under Adm. Mountbatten, who had been succeeded by Gen. Laycock. It had now to be taught to all concerned, in addition to the thorough general training needed for modern warfare. This of course had been going on in Britain and America in exercises, great and small, with live ammunition. Many officers and men entered into battle for the first time, but all bore themselves like seasoned troops.

Lessons from previous large-scale exercises, and of course from our hard experience at Dieppe, were applied in final rehearsals by all three Services, which culminated in early May. Our plans had to be altered and kept up to date as fresh information came in about the enemy. Constant air reconnaissance kept us informed of what was going on across the Channel. And of course there were other ways of finding out. Many trips were made by parties in small craft to resolve some doubtful point, to take soundings inshore, to examine new obstacles, or to test the slope and nature of a beach. All this had to be done in darkness, with silent approach, stealthy reconnaissance, and timely withdrawal.

Intricate decision

An intricate decision was the choice of D-Day and "H-Hour," the moment at which the landing assault craft should hit the beach. From this many other things had to be worked backwards. It was agreed to approach the enemy coast by moonlight, because this would help both our ships and our airborne troops. A short period of daylight before H-Hour was also needed to give order to the deployment of the assault craft and accuracy to the covering bombardment. But the covering bombardment, which was established at the Supreme Commander's headquarters at Portsmouth, with subordinate inter-Service bodies at the embarkation ports. This enabled the commanders on the far shore to control the flow of supplies to their beaches. A similar organization controlled supplies from the air.

The Navy's task would be to carry the Army safely across the Channel and support the landing with all available means; thereafter to ensure the timely arrival of reinforcements and supplies, and to deal with the enemy's air and sea forces.

Then there were the tides. If we landed at high tide the underwater obstacles would obstruct the approach; if at low tide the troops would have far to go across the exposed beaches. Many other factors had to be considered, and it was finally decided to land about three hours before high water.

But this was not all. The tides varied by 40 minutes between the eastern and western beaches, and there was a submerged reef in one of the British sectors. Each sector had to have a different "H-Hour," which varied from one place to another by as much as 85 minutes.

Only on three days in each lunar month were all the desired conditions fulfilled. The first three-day period after May 31, Gen. Eisenhower's target date, was June 5, 6, and 7. This was June 5 chosen. If the weather were not propitious on any of those three days the whole operation would have to be postponed at least a fortnight—indeed, a whole month if we waited for the moon.

By April our plans were taking final shape. The Second British Army, under Gen. Dempsey, was to land three divisions on beaches north and northwest of Caen. One airborne division was to be dropped, a few hours before, northeast of Caen to capture the bridge over the lower Orne and protect the eastern flank.

On the British right the First U.S. Army, under Gen. Omar Bradley, was to land one division on the coast east of the Vire estuary and one division north of it. The latter would be aided by a previous drop of two airborne divisions a few miles inland. Each Army had one division in ships for immediate reinforcement.

Build-up over beaches

THE first objectives of the attack included Caen, Bayeux, Lisigny, and Carentan. When these were gained the Americans would advance across the Cotentin peninsula, and also drive northward to capture Cherbourg. The British would protect the American flank from counter-attack from the east, gaining ground south and southeast of Caen where we could create airfields and use our armour.

It was hoped to reach the line Falaise-Avranches three weeks after the landing, and, with the strong reinforcements by that time ashore, to break out eastwards towards Paris, northwards towards the Seine, and westwards to capture the Brittany ports.

These plans depended on our ability to maintain a rapid build-up over the beaches. To coordinate all the intricate shipping movements a special organization was established at the Supreme Commander's headquarters at Portsmouth, with subordinate inter-Service bodies at the embarkation ports. This enabled the commanders on the far shore to control the flow of supplies to their beaches. A similar organization controlled supplies from the air.

LONDON'S "SOUTH PACIFIC" FIRST NIGHT

It's not in the same street as "Oklahoma"

says BEVERLEY BAXTER

London. galleries, after hours of waiting for the doors to open, felt that they had entered the inner temple. They came to their task with the same reverence as opera lovers listening to "The Ring" at Covent Garden. For the last two years or more this Rodgers and Hammerstein epic has been spoken of with awe by those fortunate enough to see it in New York. In fact, to secure two seats for it over there raised your social standing. No wonder then that the

could not contain itself. A great, thrilling British cheer swept over our national theatre as if Stalin had announced that he was going to disarm.

Faced with an utterly undiscriminating gallery which was determined to swallow everything and anything and declare it food fit for the gods, the critic had to watch out that he did not move too far in the other direction. The temptation to debunk a Broadway success is obvious, just as the New York critics love to belabour a British importation that does not please them.

But we all owe much to Oscar Hammerstein and Richard Rodgers for their courage and genius in breaking through the established limitations of the musical play. I believe that "Oklahoma" will live for a hundred years. "Carousel" will not live quite so long. Then what of "South Pacific"?

Briefly, this is a drama of the recent war in the South Pacific based on a book of short stories which won for its author the coveted Pulitzer Prize. Oscar Hammerstein and Joshua Logan (author of Mr. Roberts) adapted it for the stage and Richard Rodgers put it to music.

The American fleet has occupied a Polynesian island in the Pacific and you know what American sailors are—at any rate in the theatre. Mr. Hammerstein, who is a most generous and lovable creature, has constituted himself the poet of the inexpressibles. Not for him the high-falutin' nonsense of Romeo and Juliet, teasing each other about the inconstant moon. To Mr. Hammerstein there is more romance in a sex-starved marine saying to a girl, "Gee, I don't know what to say," than in all the lyric beauty of Shelley or Byron.

Yet it must be admitted that in "South Pacific" the plot does get away from the "guy and dame" stuff for a time. In fact we are asked to give our thoughts to no less a person than the fishy Mr. de Beque, who had inadvertently but honourably killed a man in France and had fled to the Islands for the peace of forgetfulness.

Pursuing this admirable course he had wed or bedded a Polynesian woman who had presented him with two children, and then she departed from this world and the story. But since romance abhors a vacuum, Mary Martin turns up as a wartime nurse and Monsieur de Beque falls deeply in love.

Now this excited New York theatregoers to a state of frenzy. Fifty-year-old company directors rushed to see the theatre to see the conquest of middle-age over youth. The excellent but mature baritone Mr. Pinza of the opera was cast for the part over there and became the rage of New York. Youth had had its day, October had replaced June.

But do Messrs R. and H. expect us in England to get excited over this phenomenon? Here in these North Sea islands of ours the blush of youth has never had a chance against the greying temples of middle-age. And quite right, too. Otherwise why grow up?

To return to Mary Martin and her Frenchman, Mr. Wilbur Evans, who plays the role, sings to her "Some Enchanted Evening," and let us confess that I found it tender and haunting. It must be numbered among the best things Mr. Rodgers has written.

But Mary does not suspect that the two little Polynesian children are his, and when the finds out she breaks off relations with him, thus permitting the sluggish first act to come to a close.

There was some good fun here and there, but no wild and idle beauty. Again and again the music came to the rescue, but the story creeps like an old tanker in distress. The first act took nearly two hours.

Fortunately the second act was shorter and much more lively. Also there was a fascinating portrayal of the local island. Bloody Mary played most picturesquely by a British beauty, Muriel Smith, and the beautifully tender feeling of Betty St. John as Mary's daughter.

And the story? The Frenchman became a great hero and Mary Martin not only forgave him for having wedded or bedded a Polynesian woman but seemed to suggest that it would do the world a lot of good if all men behaved in a like manner.

Miss Martin has great vitality and good humour. It is quite impossible not to like her and indeed she is an artist. I very much enjoyed the distinguished Frenchman that Mr. Evans gave us, and our old friend Stanley Power was in rare form.

Concentration of forces

OUR major deception was to pretend that we were coming across the Straits of Dover. It would not be proper even now to describe all the methods employed to mislead the enemy, but the obvious ones of heavy concentrations of troops in Kent and Sussex, of fleets of small craft collected in the Cinque Ports, of landing exercises on the nearby beaches, of increased wireless activity, were all used.

More reconnaissances were made at or over the places we were not going to than at the places we were. The final result was admirable. The German High Command firmly believed the evidence we obligingly put at their disposal. Rundstedt, the Commander-in-Chief on the Western Front, was convinced that the Pas de Calais was our objective.

The concentration of the assaulting forces—178,000 men, 20,000 vehicles, and many thousands of tons of stores, all to be shipped in the first two days of the invasion—was an enormous task. It was handled principally by the War Office and the railway authorities, and with great success.

From their normal stations all over Britain the troops were brought to the southern counties, into areas stretching from Ipswich round to Cornwall and the Bristol Channel. The three airborne divisions which were to drop on Normandy before the sea assault were assembled close to the airfields whence they would set out.

No sign of Luftwaffe

FROM their concentration areas in rear troops were brought forward for embarkation in assigned priority to camps in marshalling areas near the coast. At the marshalling camps they were divided up into detachments corresponding to the ship- or boat-loads in which they would be embarked. Here every man received his orders.

Once briefed, none were permitted to leave camp. The camps themselves were situated near to the embarkation points. These were ports or "hubs"—i.e. stretches of beach connected to allow of easy embarkation on smaller craft. Here they were to be met by the naval ships.

It seemed most improbable that all this movement by sea and land would escape the attentions of the enemy. There were many tempting targets for their air, and full precautions were taken. Nearly 7,000 guns and rockets and over 1,000 balloons protected the great masses of men and vehicles. But there was no sign of the Luftwaffe. How different things were four years before!

AT dawn their place was to be taken by medium bombers and ships' gunfire, directed by spotting aircraft. About 11.15 a.m. after first light the full weight of the U.S. heavy and medium bombers would fall upon the enemy defences. A great variety of guns and rockets mounted in naval assault craft would join in a crusade of fire.

Of course, we had not only to plan for what we were really going to do. The enemy were bound to know that a great invasion was being prepared; we had to conceal the place and time of attack and make him think we were elsewhere and at a different moment.

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(MORE TOMORROW)

WALES BEATS SCOTLAND BY ONE GOAL TO NIL AT HAMPDEN PARK England Beats Ireland 2-0

London, Nov. 14.

England and Wales share the lead in the home international soccer tournament with three points each after their victories today over Ireland and Scotland respectively.

England beat Ireland by two goals to nil at Birmingham after leading 1-0 at half-time, and Wales beat Scotland at Hampden Park, Glasgow, by one goal to nil after a goalless first half.

All four countries have now played two matches each. In the other games played so far England and Wales drew while Scotland, who have two points, beat Ireland.

Two games still to be played are Wales versus Ireland at Swansea on March 10, 1952, and Scotland versus England at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on April 5.

SEVERE JOLT

The hopes of the English selectors that they had found a settled side after the good dis-

play of the Football League team a fortnight ago received a severe jolt at Villa Park, where the same 11 players disappointed against Ireland.

The Irish team played with plenty of spirit but limited skill, and the English men failed to find the punch and determination which served them so well against the Scottish League.

Clearly they did not form a ready-made team to oppose the formidable Austrians at Wembley a fortnight hence, and on this display England's record of not having lost at home to a continental team is in considerable danger.

The first goal, just before half-time, was headed in by centre-forward Nat Lofthouse after an exchange of passes with Tom Finney on the right wing, which drew the Irish defence right out of position.

Lofthouse also scored the second goal seven minutes from time.

The Irish goalkeeper, Upchurch, who had played a splendid game, dropped a centre and allowed Lofthouse an open goal almost under the bar.

The official attendance was 57,888. Receipts totalled £11,947. The receipts are a record for an England v. Ireland game.

DRAMATIC VICTORY

Wales gained a dramatic and in many ways a merited victory over Scotland when, in the last minute of a sternly fought game, Allchurch, the

Welsh inside-left, headed a fine goal from a centre by his partner, Clarke.

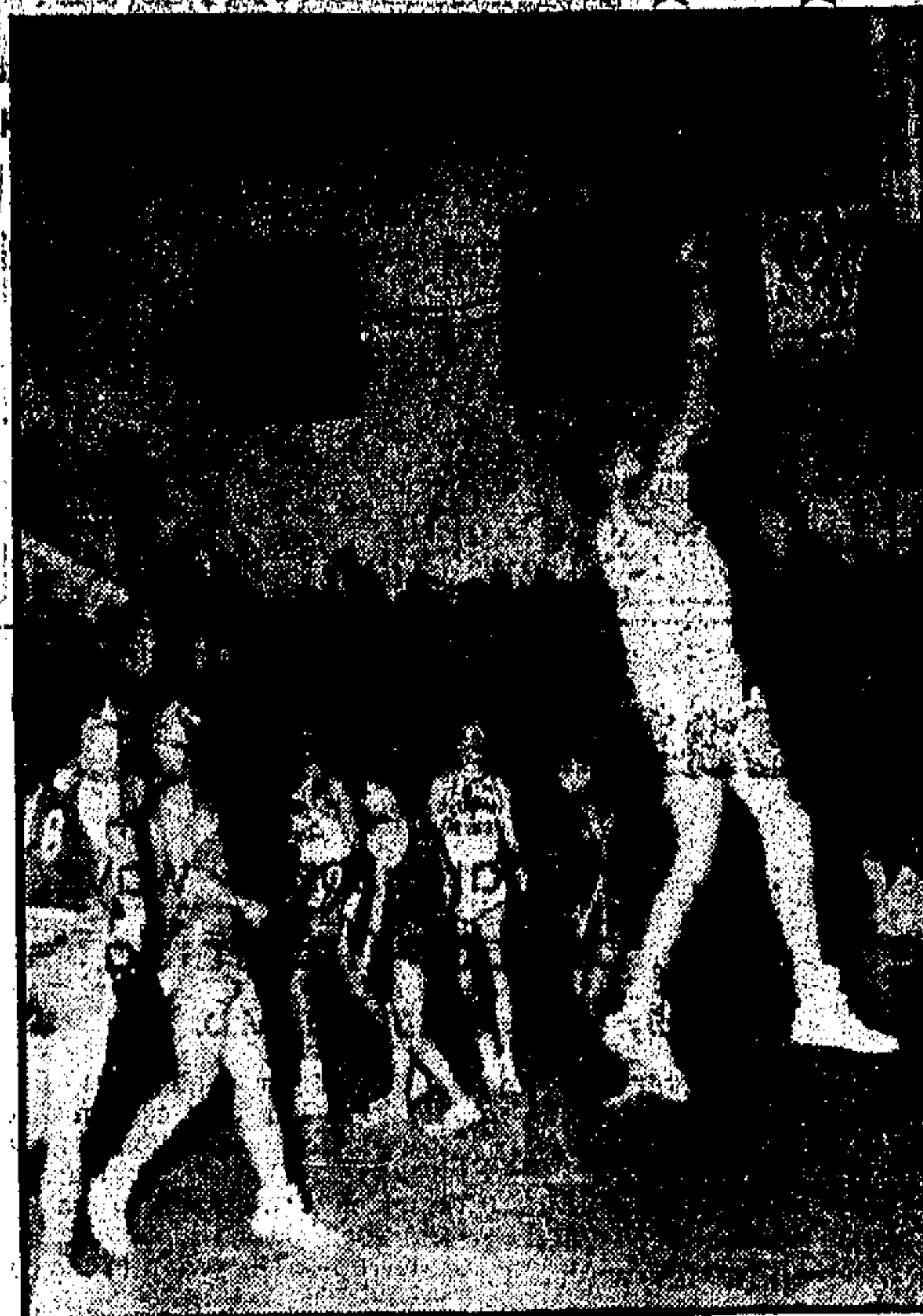
The goalkeeper, Gowen, had no chance in saving Scotland's record of four years without defeat by Wales.

With the chances they had, Scotland should have won easily. They dominated the play, particularly in the first half, but could not find their way past the gallant Welsh defence.

Orr, the Scottish inside-right, had an unhappy day. His troubles began in the eighth minute when he failed with a penalty kick. In trying to place the ball carefully while the goalkeeper, Orr shot against the right-hand post.

A crowd of 71,272 enthusiastic fans saw the match.—Reuter.

HOW TO SCORE AN EASY GOAL



Picture shows one of the well-planned moves executed by the visiting Stewart-Chevrolet basketball team in breaking through the man-to-man defence of the local Chung Sing quintet in their opening match at Caroline Hill yesterday.

With Bob Walker and Bob Payne well-marked, Joe Greenbach has come through the centre past Chung Sing's Ling Sek-ming to score an easy basket. The other Chung Sing players are Chek Yi-fan, Ho Yun-si and Tong Suit-fong.—China Mail Photo.

American Basketball Champions Too Good For Chung Sing

By "OBSERVER"

Living up to their reputation as the 1951 United States AAU Basketball Champions, the Stewart-Chevrolet team opened their five-match series in Hongkong with an easy 87-24 win over Hongkong's fourth-placed Chung Sing at the South China basketball court yesterday.

Watched by a small crowd that could not have exceeded 1,000 people, it was a one-sided game with the visitors scoring at will with well-executed tactical moves.

The Americans led 15-8 at the end of the first quarter, 31-12 at the end of the second, and 48-20 at the end of the third. Throughout the game it was obvious that the visitors were not by any means going all out and were setting a comparatively slow pace for the night's game.

The Stewart-Chevrolet team is a much younger team than the Oakland Nuggets who visited Hongkong last year. Mainly college undergraduates and recent graduates, they average around 23 and seem to be capable of much greater speed than the previous holders of the American AAU title.

Led by their All-American star, Cliff Crandall, the Chevrolests utilised their turn of speed to the most when making their goal-scoring moves, employing mainly well-disguised and well-screened lightning short passes.

Playing only in three quarters, Crandall gave an all-round performance, scoring six field goals in the process.

Highest scorer of the day was Bob Payne with eight field goals and one penalty shot, while the two Walker brothers between them accounted for 14 points.

Bill Hamper, the regular guard for the visitors, although coming in only in the fourth quarter, hit the basket no less than four times with neat goals.

HANDICAP OF REACH

The local quintet found themselves once again against the handicap of reach and height which left them almost hopeless in the rebounds and in the lob under the basket.

This advantage also helped the Americans to enjoy greater scope in intercepting and blocking the passes of their much shorter opponents. For the greater part of the game the Chung Sing five found it almost impossible to penetrate their opposing defence and were left with the only alternative of trying for long shots which, however, were too inaccurate to be of any consequence.

Best of the local players was Tong Suit-fong, whose contribution of 13 points to his sides' total of 24 was the result of a fighting display that saved his team from a complete rout.

At the end of the match, the Stewart-Chevrolet, under the instructions of their coach, Hank Luisetti, demonstrated two types of zone defence, one with two men in front and the other with three men in front.

The man to man defence was then shown and a method of breaking through that defence demonstrated. This was based on a criss-cross movement by two forwards around a single defence man, giving the come-through man two alternatives of passing the ball.

The visitors will play Lau Sing tonight, starting at 8 p.m.

THE BOX SCORE

Stewart Chevrolet	FG FT	F Pts
George Walker	6 0	12
Bill Harper	4 0	8
Angie Billwinkle	2 0	4
Dan Torrey	0 1	0
Ray Snyder	4 0	8
Bob Walker	4 0	8
Cliff Crandall	6 0	12
Don Payne	0 1	0
Bob Payne	8 1	17
Joe Greenbach	1 1	3
Total	32 3	67

Chung Sing

Tong Suit-fong	5 3	13
Ling Shun-ping	1 0	2
Yan Yang-ping	1 0	2
Chien Kung	2 0	4
Chai Yee-feng	1 1	3
Lee Chung-shung	0 2	0
Ho Hing-chi	0 0	0
Total	10 7	24

Quarters: Stewart-Chevrolet 15 23 47 67; Chung Sing 1 3 7 24.

British Runners To Compete In Brussels Race

London, Nov. 14. Dr. F. E. Aaron, of Leeds, and St. Mark's Harrier and National Champion will compete in the "Criterium des As" international cross-country race at Brussels on Sunday, November 18. The 35-mile hilly race will be run on a course which has proved to be a very difficult one for the runners.

The race is scheduled to be run in the morning. The British runners, Dr. F. E. Aaron, of Leeds, and St. Mark's Harrier and National Champion will compete in the "Criterium des As" international cross-country race at Brussels on Sunday, November 18. The 35-mile hilly race will be run on a course which has proved to be a very difficult one for the runners.

OPTICIAN EXPLAINS WHY AUSTRALIANS WIN MORE OFTEN

London, Nov. 13.

A country's climate and the specific prowess of its athletes are a logical association.

California, with its sunshine, has provided many world-ranking tennis stars. Scandinavia has generally had a representative among the world leaders of long distance running and in field sports.

But a more detailed theory of the effects of geographical situation on athletic achievement and aptitude is advanced by an accomplished amateur sportsman and optician, Mr. Otto Rasmussen, of Tonbridge, Kent.

He believes that light has much to do with a country's athletic successes, and in support of this argument he quotes Britain's position today in the world of table tennis, lawn tennis and cricket.

In an article in "Vision," the magazine of Britain's Association of Optical Practitioners, Mr. Rasmussen states that the brighter light of a country causes the pupil of the eye to close slightly, giving increased sharpness of vision.

DEMANDS ON VISION

British players visiting Australia and America, for example, have to adapt themselves to the new demands on their vision. The natives of the two countries do it by instinct.

"In a bright light," says Mr. Rasmussen, "reflex actions are faster to a higher degree of accuracy than in a full light. English players abroad must possess better average eyesight than their rivals, who are in their native light, to get within reach of international standards."

Mr. Rasmussen makes the further point that players born and trained in the countries that have a natural bright light have more chance of becoming more adept at fighting and judging a ball better in the air.

The Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships and the cricket Tests in Australia furnish proof enough of this theory.

Frank Sedgman, of Australia, and Dick Savitt, of the United States, have shown at Wimbledon their superiority "overhead" whenever they have met a British player, and in the cricket Tests the strength of the Australian batting against England is now more than a legend.

It is apt to remember that the inimitable W. G. Grace, who never really enhanced his worldwide reputation as a cricketer in the bright atmosphere of Australia, commented more than once about the variation of light when batting there and here in Britain.

BAUCE FOR THE GANDER?

This raises the point, seeing that "what is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander," that foreign athletes who come to Britain in search of championship honours must be at a disadvantage to the home players, having to readjust their game to a duller light than that to which they have been born and bred.

But Mr. Rasmussen has an answer for this in his argument. He explains: "Even though a player, trained in bright light may possess a visual standard that would handicap him on a dull, rainy day in England, he has nevertheless the long sustained training which keeps him up to a high degree of physical stamina and accurate reflex action."

He sums up: "A conditioned reflex, based on the player's long sustained training, keeps him up to a high degree of physical stamina and accurate reflex action."

Mr. Rasmussen, however, thinks that the country's light is not the only factor. He points out that the athletes' habit of outdoor sports is opposed to those that are staged in a controlled indoor light.

Doping Of Race Horses Still Goes On In Malaya

Ipoh, Nov. 14.

The doping of race horses is still going on in Malaya and some owners and trainers are getting worried about it.

They are offering rewards up to Straits \$4,000 for information which would lead to the arrest of the dopers.

Racing authorities are planning new steps aimed at catching the men responsible. Catches are said to have been used for doping the horses.

Sports writers are suggesting that the first three horses finishing in each race should be given a dope test on the spot before the "all clear" is posted on results as a means of ending the doping.—Associated Press.

Australians Having A Tough Struggle Raising Funds For Their Olympic Team

Sydney, Australia, Nov. 14.

Australia is having a tough struggle to raise the funds necessary to send a full team to next year's Helsinki Olympic Games.

The Australian Olympic Federation is proposing a team of 90 athletes, observers and officials for Helsinki, as a build-up for the 1956 games in Melbourne. It is estimated that the cost for each member will be about A£800.

The financial situation is so desperate in some sports that lotteries have been arranged to earn funds. The rowing, yachting, swimming and water polo associations intend to conduct lotteries, and other sections may follow suit.

Australian sportsmen have all ways found trouble in getting the necessary finance for overseas trips.

The Olympic Games, organised in Australia receives a subsidy from the six state Governments but has to find the larger part of the money from sporting organisations.

This position, in the past, has resulted in Australian Olympic organisers cutting down the size of the team to send to the Games at the last minute.

Australian sporting organisations make barely enough money from public attendance receipts and club levies to pay their way in normal times.

JAPAN WILL OUT DOWN

Oslo, Nov. 14.

Japan will probably have to cut down her number of participants in the Olympic Games by about 50 per cent, according to a member of the Japanese

House of Councillors, Hiroshi Takada.

He said that Japan originally had planned to send a team of 150 sportsmen and officials to Oslo and Helsinki in 1952 but, due to repatriation duties following the signing of the Peace Treaty, Japan has to limit her participation to approximately 70, of whom 15 are scheduled to go to the Oslo Winter Games.

Takada said, "After the war, Japan is not so well off financially that it will be easy to raise some 100 million yen (US\$800,000) needed to list the full team of 150 athletes and leaders."

He added that after signing the Peace Treaty Japan first and foremost had to pay reparations, and that the Government, therefore, was very cautious about the way in which it spent its money.

In any case, the Japanese Government was expected to pay about half of the expenses in connection with the country's Olympic participation, as the rest would be raised from private sources.

Takada thinks that sufficient money will be available for the sending of about 70 and 80 participants.—United Press.

"Flood Light Fever" Sweeps Through The Ranks Of The English Soccer Clubs

London, Nov. 14.

The prospect of increased attendances, plus the fact that a new stimulus has been given to the game, has resulted in "flood light fever" sweeping through the ranks of English soccer clubs.

Playing soccer at night with the aid of huge electric arc lamps suspended round the field is not exactly a new development, but the recent experiments by some of the big clubs with the most modern aids in flood lighting has resulted in a movement by several of them to get in quickly on this good thing.

The move, which started this climb on to the bandwagon, began a few months ago when Southampton Football Club staged a match for their reserve team at night instead of in the afternoon.

The surrounding area of the soccer pitch was equipped with powerful arc lights, and although the night was inclined to be misty, the match was a complete success.

BIGGEST SURPRISE

The biggest surprise, however, was the size of the attendance. Instead of the expected 7,000 fans, nearly double that number paid for admission. But soccer officials claimed that the novelty of playing soccer under lights was the drawing magnet. If ever there was an understatement of fact this certainly was.

Closely following on the heels of this match came an

exhibition between the Arsenal FC and the touring Israel team, Hapoel, which attracted 40,000 fans to Highbury Stadium. But it was the visit of the Glasgow Rangers to play the famous London squad that really drew the crowds. No fewer than 62,000 paid £10,000—both records in Great Britain—to see this match.

This match was attended by top soccer officials and managers of the leading clubs. At the end of the game they were virtually unanimous in their opinions, namely, that it would not be long before the usual Saturday afternoon League soccer matches would be played in the evening under floodlight conditions.

Their enthusiasm, however, was dampened by the Football League, which has the final say in any changes in this direction. Thus far they have refused to sanction anything but exhibition matches and have forbidden the clubs to play off any matches in the regular League schedule under floodlight.

Despite this veto, however, several of the clubs, believing that it is only a question of time before this new development becomes an actual fact, are going ahead and have ordered the installation of floodlighting equipment on their grounds.

Said Fred Bearman, Chairman of the League Champions, Tottenham, after seeing the match at Highbury: "We are going to have a first-class system of lights. And we want it as soon as possible."

Bearman is not alone in his belief that flood light soccer is the big thing of the future. Tom Whitaker, manager of the Arsenal, revealed that practically every big club throughout England has sent along representatives to look at the lighting system installed at Highbury Stadium.

There is no doubt, most soccer officials believe, that within two or three years flood-

light football will be a regular feature of the soccer season. Every detail of the play in these games was crystal-clear to the fans, while it was obvious that play under these conditions gave the players that extra bit of enthusiasm for the game.

"NIP" IN THE NIGHT AIR

Several experts drew a comparison in this respect. They pointed out that the athletic meet between London and Gothenburg, which was also under flood lighting, resulted in a series of new athletic records being set. All the athletes taking part in this meet stressed that the "nip" in the night air seemed to give them added exhilaration on the track.

The one big criticism against playing soccer in these conditions was that it would impose a strain on the players. Arsenal manager Tom Whitaker bluntly answered this by pointing out: "Our goalkeeper George Swinfin, says he sees better by flood lighting than on an ordinary dull winter afternoon."

The installation of floodlights, would no doubt, bring protests from cinema, greyhound stadiums and other rival evening entertainments, but they would be crying in the wilderness as far as thousands of store assistants, transport workers, and others who rarely get a chance of seeing a soccer match are concerned.

Although the Football League have already frowned on the present clamour for floodlight soccer, both officials and fans are confident that the weight of public opinion will compel the League officials to reverse their early pronouncement.

One commentator voiced the opinion of most soccer fans by declaring: "With the lesson of one blunder fresh in our minds—that of a too hasty ban on radio commentaries—only the League should regard another such innovation that could enrich our national winter game."—United Press.

Swedes Arrive In Sydney For Davis Cup Match

Sydney, Nov. 14.

Sweden's tennis team arrived today to try to capture the Davis Cup.

Manager Galin said the Swedes should give the Americans a "great fight" in the inter-zone finals in Melbourne on December 15 to 16. The United States is already working out here.

The winner of the U.S.-Sweden match will play Australia in the challenge round on December 26.

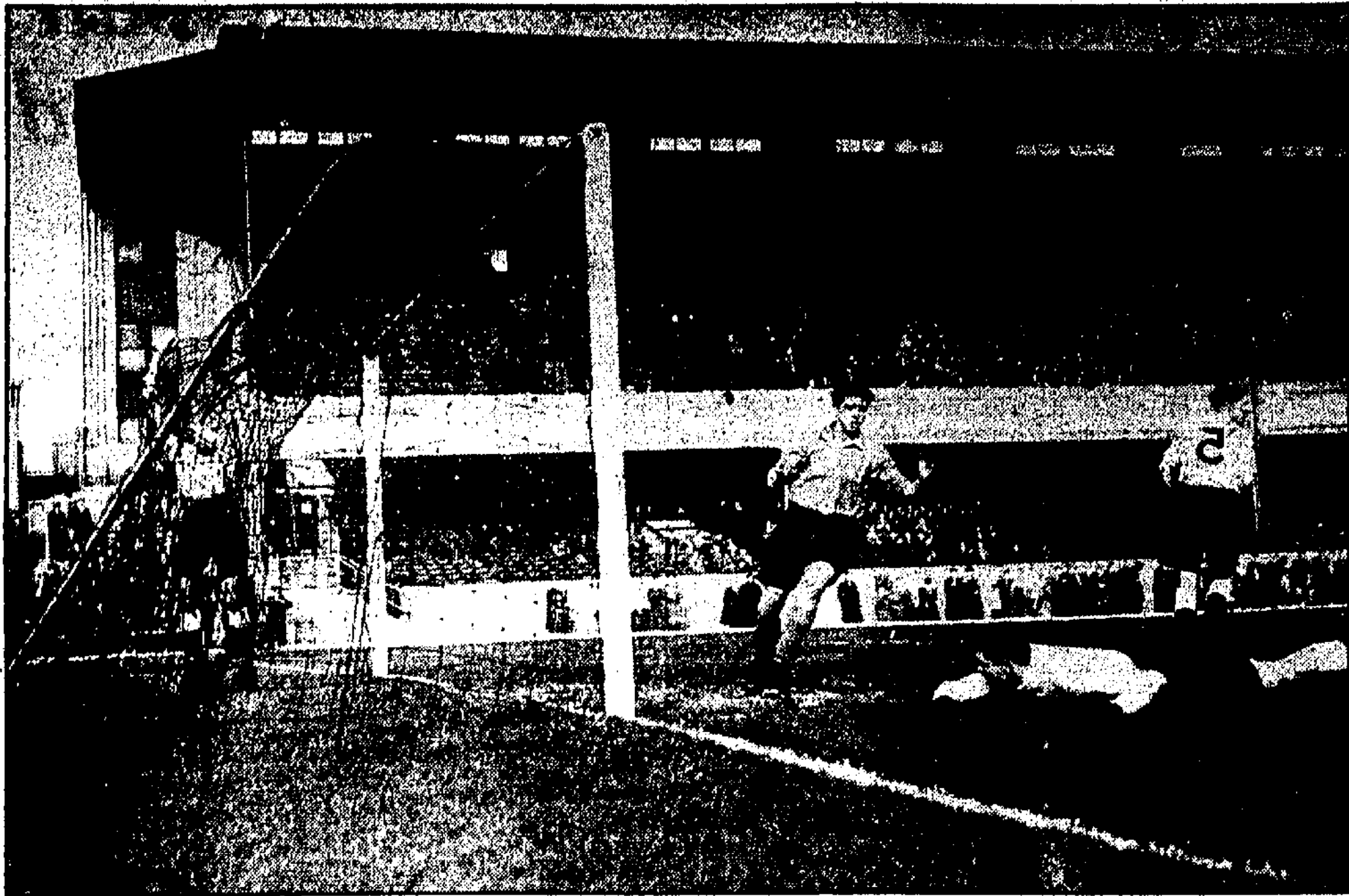
Members of the Swedish team are Lennart Bergelin, Torsten Johansson, Sven Davidson and Bertil Blomquist.—Associated Press.



TODAY'S SPORT

BASKETBALL
Stewart-Chevrolet vs. Lau Sing, 8 p.m. at South China Court.
Chung Sing vs. Lau Sing, 8 p.m. at South China Court.
FOOTBALL
England vs. Ireland, 2-0, at Birmingham.
Wales vs. Scotland, 1-0, at Hampden Park, Glasgow.
CRICKET
Australia vs. England, 1st Test, 1st day, at Sydney.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION v. THE ARMY



SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION TAKING STEPS TO REMEDY SHORTAGE OF UMPIRES

By "GRANDSTAND"

Softball players and fans alike have realised for some time that the insufficiency of competent umpires to handle the heavy weekly schedule of league games has been a main factor in retarding the progress of the pastime. Definite steps to remedy this situation have been laid down by the Association.

Commencing this week, all officially nominated umpires will be remunerated with out-of-pocket expenses on a scale determined by the General Council, while Umpire-in-Chief Don Robbins has announced that classes will be held in early December at the Victoria Recreation Club.

The sessions are specially prepared to coach intending examinees for the theoretical and practical tests which will be carried out in the near future, and all enthusiasts, whether registered members of the Association or not, are welcome to these discussions.

The remuneration will be in the form of a credit with the Association which will be settled at the end of the season, but umpires who fail to turn up for the appointed game will be subject to a fine which will be deducted from this credit. It is hoped that the situation will improve as a result of the above action.

With the approach of the cooler months, umpires will no longer be able to object to the wearing of the Association's uniform while officiating, and the wearing of the "brown jackets" will now be compulsory.

Boxer's Widow Sues For Damages

New York, Nov. 14.

Mrs. Flores, widow of a boxer who died of ring injuries on September 3, today instituted a suit for \$500,000 damages against the International Boxing Club, Madison Square Garden, and the New York Boxing Commission.

Flores died after he was knocked out in the eighth round by Roger Donoghue at the Garden on August 29.

"CONSPIRACY" CHARGE
The suit charges "conspiracy" amounting to negligence on the parts of the three defendants. This is the first suit of this type ever filed in connection with a ring death.

As Mrs. Flores is under 21 (she is 19) the suit is being instituted by her father, Alexander Rosenzweig.

Attorney Jacob Fuchsberg said at a press conference that the suit will charge negligence because (1) defendants allegedly failed first to prevent Flores from fighting after two previous knockouts in less than a month before the fatal knockout; and (2) the padding in the Garden ring was not as safe as recommended in 1949 by the Medical Advisory Board of the Boxing Commission—United Press.

DON'T WASTE WATER

Contrary to general opinion, the task of nominating umpires for weekly games is not an easy one, considering that three umpires are needed for each game, which makes the total average thirty officials for the week, and this excludes the official scorers.

COMPLICATED

The easiest solution would be to appoint officials from experienced players of the preceding game, but the position is complicated in that the two Senior games in both Divisions are separated by Junior League affairs, in order that these important tussles are fixed at convenient times to spectators.

Those who troop out to King's Park weekly to bat the home-side around are perhaps not aware that Softball was nursed from its infancy to its present full-grown stature by unselfish followers who have spent a lot of time and trouble in making the game what it is today, and all players owe a debt which they can easily repay by sacrificing a bit of time to give a helping hand when called upon.

Ignorance of some of the rules may be an excuse, but that is all the more reason why the classes which will be conducted on December 3 and 10 should be well attended. You'd be surprised at what you don't know.

A report of an incident at which one of the players showed disrespect to an umpire immediately after a game was brought before the Council meeting last week, and a letter has been written to the manager of the class which will be conducted on December 3 and 10 should be well attended. You'd be surprised at what you don't know.

Team managers should realise that they are personally responsible for the conduct of their players on the field, and any intentional misbehaviour places the offender under the penalty of suspension.

THE PROGRAMME

The full programme for the week-end games at King's Park, Kowloon, with umpires and scorers, follows:

At 3.30 p.m. Ground B—South China v. Blue Sox (Umpires, Roberto Nunes, Alfred Turner, Eddie Loureiro. Scorer, Saint Samy).

Ladies' League
At 3.30 p.m. Ground A—Wahooks v. Pool To (Umpires, Bill Woo, Tiger Hui. Scorer, James Herrick).

SUNDAY
Senior "A" League
At 11 a.m. Ground A—Jaguars v. South China (Umpires, Fred Ewins, Manuel Nunes, Raymond Castro. Scorer, Virgie Ribeiro).

At 2 p.m. Ground A—Canadians v. H.K. Pandas (Umpires, Hal Wingle, Charlie Schuchman, Frankie Xavier. Scorer, Fred Diesta).

Senior "B" League
At 9.30 a.m. Ground A—Red Sox v. Warriors (Umpires, P. K. Lee, Gerry Pomeroy, George Ribeiro. Scorer, Eddie Loureiro).

At 3.30 p.m. Ground A—Americans v. U.S. Navy (Umpires, Tony Kwok, Igar Eriksen, Terry Lucio. Scorer, Hal Wingle).

Junior League
At 12.30 p.m. Ground B—Wildfires v. P.I. Dodgers (Umpires, Frankie Barros, K. T. Leung. Scorer, James Herrick).

Ladies' League
At 12.30 p.m. Ground A—South China v. Squares (Umpires, Chey N. Tsou, C. M. Tang, Steven Xavier. Scorer, George Pang).

LEAGUE STANDINGS
As the result of the General Council's decision to award the Baseballers-P.I. Dodgers Senior "B" loop game played off on October 21 as a forfeit to the Dodgers due to the fact that the Baseballers failed to field a full nine for this date, the Dodgers have secured their first win of the season.

The Baseballers actually beat the Dodgers with eight men, but according to Section 2 of the Official Softball Rules to the effect that no team shall be permitted to start or continue a game with less than nine players, the game is therefore forfeited to the Dodgers.

With the exception of the Junior circuit, Delawareans—Blackhawks tussle which resulted in a 3 to 2 win for the latter team, all the other games scheduled for last week were washed out by rain, and there has been no change in the latest league standings of the Senior "A" and Junior Leagues.

The only changes are in the Senior "B" and Junior Leagues which have been effected by the above two tussles.

The latest league standings are as follows:

Ashcroft (Liverpool), goalie of the FA XI, and T. Taylor, Army insider, in a goalmouth incident in the match at Highbury. Army lost by four goals to two.

The Sportsman's Diary

The Scot Who Makes Badminton Pay

How's this for private enterprise in sport? Scotsman Dave Bloomer, 38-year-old badminton playing insurance broker, has done what the English Badminton Association have failed to accomplish.

Bloomer, a Scottish international since 1948, has attracted American and Canadian stars to his international invitation tournament in Glasgow from November 12 to 17.

They include the new United States champion, Joe Alston, the Canadian champion, Daryl Thompson, Poul Holm (Denmark) and Nils Jonson (Sweden).

AMERICANS IMPRESSED

Quite a badminton, impressive—in an amateur way, of course—is Bloomer. Twice before he has "sold out" the Kelvin Hall for his invitation tournaments. He will certainly do so again. In fact, he is spoken of in badminton circles as "the only man to make the game pay."

His methods certainly impress the Americans. Because of the way he handled the Malaya v. United States Thomas Cup tie in Glasgow in 1949 they made him their delegate to the International Badminton Federation!

LEAGUE CRICKET BID

League cricket continues its fight for recognition in London. An all-out drive is being made to gain support for the Lipton Cup—the London Cricket Leagues' competition.

The competition was revived last summer for the first time since 1939. It attracted only three leagues.

Mr. Jim Pannell, the secretary, tells me that the competition is open to any cricket league in London for a cup presented by the late Sir Thomas Lipton. It is run on a knock-out basis, with medals for the winners and runners-up.

AN EYE FOR A TOOTH

Facial cuts, particularly around the eyes, are accepted by boxers as part of the game. But the one received by Cyril Powell, 21-year-old Eildon BC bantamweight, against Peter East (Hawell BC) at Seymour Hall, Marylebone, has convinced him that this venue is his unlucky spot.

For Powell, who boxes for London against the Army at the Royal Albert Hall on November 30, has paid three visits to Seymour Hall. Each time he has had a facial injury treated by the doctor.

Last season it cost him the chance of a N.W. London divisional championship. In the second round of the final he was beaten by A. Morris (Hovey BC), again because of a cut eye.

But the strangest incident occurred in his bout with Don Taffurelli. After a head collision Powell had a tooth removed. It was Taffurelli's tooth—and it was taken from Powell's forehead!

GREEN UNDECIDED

Brigadier "Mike" Green, manager of successive MCC sides in South Africa and Australia, told me today why he is leaving the Worcestershire club.

"I felt I needed a change," he said, "and thought I might live in Rhodesia. But then there arose a prospect of a job which seemed interesting. It is con-

Hongkong Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 46. Orders by Colonel L.T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated November 13, 1951.

Force Headquarters
Congratulatory. The Commandant congratulates all ranks of the Royal Hongkong Defence Force who took part in the Remembrance Sunday Parade on their smartness and steadiness on parade.

Annual Camp 1951. (a) Coys will attend camp at Sai Kung as follows:—Nov. 17 to Dec. 2—"A" and "C" Coys. Int Unit (part). (b) Movement to camp for this period will be as follows on Nov. 17:—Parade Murray Pier 2.15 p.m. for those living Victoria side. WD Security Coy. Park at 2.30 p.m. for those living Kowloon side and all persons driving their own cars. (c) Dress—FSMO steel helmets strapped on large and jungle hats in haversack. All other equipment and clothing issued will be taken (together with swimming trunks) in kit bags. Hair will be cut short before moving to camp. (d) Anti-malarial. Two prophylactic tablets will be drawn from Coy HQ and taken on two days prior to moving to Sai Kung. (e) General instructions. This has been issued separately to Coy/pl comds.

Training C & R Troop. Parade 5.30 p.m. on Monday Nov. 19 at A.H.Q. Ops Room. Lecture and telling tests. Thursday, Nov. 22. Individual training—telling. H.K.W.A.A.C.

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB ELEVENTH RACE MEETING

Saturday, 24th November, 1951

There are 8 races. The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the First Race will be run at 2.00 p.m.
Through Tickets (8 Races—\$16.00) may be obtained at the Comptroller Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Telephone House, also tickets for the Cash Sweep on the last race of the Meeting as well as the Special Cash Sweep on the "Pearce Memorial Cup" 1952.

Through Tickets reserved for this Meeting but not paid for by 10.00 a.m. on Friday 23rd November, will be sold and the reservation cancelled for future meetings.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House, non-members are requested to purchase their sweep tickets at the Club's Branch Offices at:—

5 D'Aguilar Street, Hong Kong
or
382 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

TOTALISATOR

Dividends will be paid on the winning and placed ponies so declared by the Stewards when the "All Clear" is given. The "All Clear" signal will be indicated by a white light and/or a white sphere at the Totalisator Tower. BACKERS ARE ADVISED NOT TO DESTROY OR THROW AWAY THEIR TICKETS UNTIL AFTER THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAS BEEN EXHIBITED. Attention is drawn to Rule 23 of the Totalisator Rules which reads as follows:—

In no circumstances will any dividends be paid or refunds made unless a ticket is produced. Payment will not be made on torn or disfigured tickets.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax, for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary at Telephone House, on the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of all debts, etc.

Only a limited number of badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Branch Offices and the Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11.00 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. The Treasurers' Comptroller Office and the Secretary's Office are situated at 1st Floor, Telephone House.

A limited number of tiffls will be obtainable at the Club House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Day (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS TIC TAC MEN ETC., WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO OPERATE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Servants' passes will be issued to private box holders only, who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties and must remain in their employers' stands.

Owing to the congestion in the Members' Betting Hall and at Booths adjacent to Boxes in the Coffee Room, Box-holders and Members are requested to ensure that their servants make use only of the Public Betting Hall, Military Police will be posted at various points in the enclosure to ensure that this regulation is adhered to.

By Order,
H. MISA,
Secretary.

Cockell-Maxim Fight Likely In March

London, Nov. 14.

Don Cockell, the British, European and Empire Lighthweight Boxing Champion, who knocked out Albert Finch last month, is expected to get a crack at Joey Maxim's world title in London next year.

According to Mr. Jack Solomons, the London promoter, negotiations were almost completed for such a match.

"Now I shall be able to go ahead again and I think everything will be okay for the fight to take place at Earl's Court, London, on March 11," said Mr. Solomons—Reuter.

CLAYTON-O'SULLIVAN

Ronnie Clayton, the British Featherweight Boxing Champion, will fight Danny O'Sullivan of London, former British Bantamweight titleholder, over 10 rounds at nine stone, two pounds at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on November 20.

MCGOVERN RESTING

Tommy McGovern, the British Lighthweight Boxing Champion, who was defeated on points by Roy Askarrah, the Gold Coast Empire Featherweight Champion, on November 8, is now taking a rest.

An examination of his right hand, which was injured in the eighth round, has revealed a slight fracture above the knuckle.

McGovern's manager, Benny Huntman, has revealed that the next objective for McGovern after his enforced rest would be the European title—Reuter.

PURSE NOT YET APPROVED

London, Nov. 14.

The British Boxing Board of Control, have not yet approved the purse offered for the final eliminator contest for the British Featherweight Championship between Dal Davies, of Stevenage, and Tommy Bailey, of Liverpool.

The promoters have been given until November 19, to submit further offers and the fight date finally has been extended from November 20 to December 20—Reuter.



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore, Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 15th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	6 p.m. 16th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	Noon 17th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 18th Nov.
"HUPEI"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 24th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	Noon 24th Nov.
"SINKIANG"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 24th Nov.
"FUNGING"	Djakarta & Sourabaya	5 p.m. 30th Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m. 1st Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPEI"	Tientsin	17/18th Nov.
"SINKIANG"	Keelung	20th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 22nd Nov.
"KWEIYANG"	Sibu	26/27th Nov.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	20th Nov.
"ANKING"	Japan	30th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Sydney	30th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne	5th Dec.
"TAIPING"	Japan	8th Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	7 a.m. 18th Nov.
"ANKING"	Australia & Manila	26th Nov.
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	29th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	2nd Dec.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	4th Dec.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London & Holland	22nd Nov.
"CLYTONUS"	Cadiz, Liverpool & Glasgow	24th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Dec.
"AEneas"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Dec.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	Sails	Arrives
"ASTYANAX"	Liverpool	15th Nov.
"CLYTONUS"	Rotterdam	15th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Rotterdam	26th Nov.
"AEneas"	Rotterdam	5th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	13th Nov.	17th Nov.
"AUTOMEDON"	18th Nov.	15th Dec.
"MYRMIDON"	28th Nov.	23rd Dec.
"ATHENS"	4th Dec.	8th Jan.
"PYRRHUS"	12th Dec.	17th Jan.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

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"DONA ALICIA"	25th Dec.

Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

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HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	8.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.45 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Hanoi/Haiphong (DC-4)	10.00 a.m. Tues. 2.15 p.m. Wed.	
HK/Saigon/Singapore (DC-4)	12.00 Noon Wed. 4.15 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	6.30 a.m. Wed. 3.45 p.m. Thurs.	

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.



ARRIVALS

SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	In Port
"BENCLEUCH"	U.K. via Singapore	19th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	on or abt. 24th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	do	19th Dec.
"BENDOMOND"	U.K. via B.N.B.	23rd Dec.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENDORAN"	Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow & Hull	K/Wharf
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Ayomouth, Havre & London	26th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Dec.
"BENCLEUCH"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Hull	20th Dec.
"BENDOMOND"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Avonmouth	20th Dec.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan & Port Said.
+ Calls Tawau & Sandakan.
8. Calls Manila, Tawau, Sandakan & Jesselton.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of cargo exported from Hongkong and South China, compiled by the S. C. M. Post.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
Consignees per Company's
s/v "LES GLIERES"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 17th November, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th November, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before 6th December, 1951, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 14th November, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

"BENDORAN"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godowns, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, at 10 a.m. 16th November, 1951.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 18th November, 1951, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the underwriter on or before the 2nd December, 1951, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.
Ben Line Steamers, Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1951.

American Tells Of Experiences In Hungarian Prison

New York, Nov. 14.

Robert A. Vogeler says he wishes now he had repudiated at his spy trial the false confession dragged out of him by Hungary's police in 71 days of questioning.

Vogeler, an assistant vice-president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, was sentenced to 15 years in prison on February 21, 1950.

Released last April after the United States had agreed to make certain concessions to Hungary, Vogeler has been recounting his experiences in the Saturday Evening Post.

He says the Communists took every precaution to see that he could not backtrack in Court on documents he signed when his will to resist had cracked.

He asked Sandoz Cserenytes, who had been a cell-mate in an effort to speed the confession, what would happen if at the trial "I suddenly told the truth—namely, that it was all a barbaric hoax, and that my co-defendants and I were entirely innocent of the crimes to which the Hungarian Political Police had forced us to confess."

Vogeler says that Cserenytes, agitated, replied: "I hate to think of what would happen. The careers of so many people depend upon your conviction that they'd do anything, literally anything, to prevent you from queering the trial."

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"

"Your entire future would be determined by your behaviour at the trial. If you fail to answer the President's questions in the proper spirit, you will be removed from the Courtroom and taken to a special hospital. There you will be given treatment that will make you happy to come back and answer the President's questions. But it will also make you a cripple for life."

Cserenytes said the Russian police had learned that "cultured" people failed to resist to violent torture and often died without confessing. It was

necessary to "condition" these people by threatening their loved ones, exciting their imagination and leading them to despair. If they had no hostages, the same result could be obtained by subjecting them to prolonged lack of sleep, malnutrition, excessive stimulation and solitary confinement.

But it was found that the "uncultured," the peasant class, could be subjected to non-violent torture indefinitely. Taking their cue from the Russians, the Hungarian police used the bastinado—the practice of beating the soles of the feet. If this failed, said Cserenytes, then the water cure was applied—a cold water enema prolonged to the point of death.

COACHED BY JUDGE

Judge Vilmos Olthys coached Vogeler just before the trial as to what answers he should give. But despite this Vogeler says in retrospect:

"Perhaps I should have tried to repudiate my confession anyhow. I wish now that I had. At the time of my trial, however, I was in no condition to do anything but recite my lines. I had been imbued with such a feeling of desperation that my one desire was to say my piece and have done with it."

"My voice quavered as I spoke into the microphone. It sounded to me like the voice of another man, and in a sense, of course, it was."

During the next 14 months of his imprisonment he was not allowed to speak to anyone. By the time he was released, "I had almost lost the ability to speak at all."—Associated Press



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Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November
"CORFU"	15th November	17th December
"CANTON"	13th December	14th January

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CARTHAGE"	22nd November	23rd December
"CHUSAN"	4th December	31st December
"CORFU"	21st December	21st January
"CANTON"	15th January	18th February

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SINGAPORE"	23rd November	London & Continent
"SOMALI"	11th December	—

Homewards "SINGAPORE" Leaves Hongkong 11th December For London & Continent

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sails 16th Nov. from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

sails 17th Nov. from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

due 24th Nov. from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

sails 26th Nov. from Japan for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)

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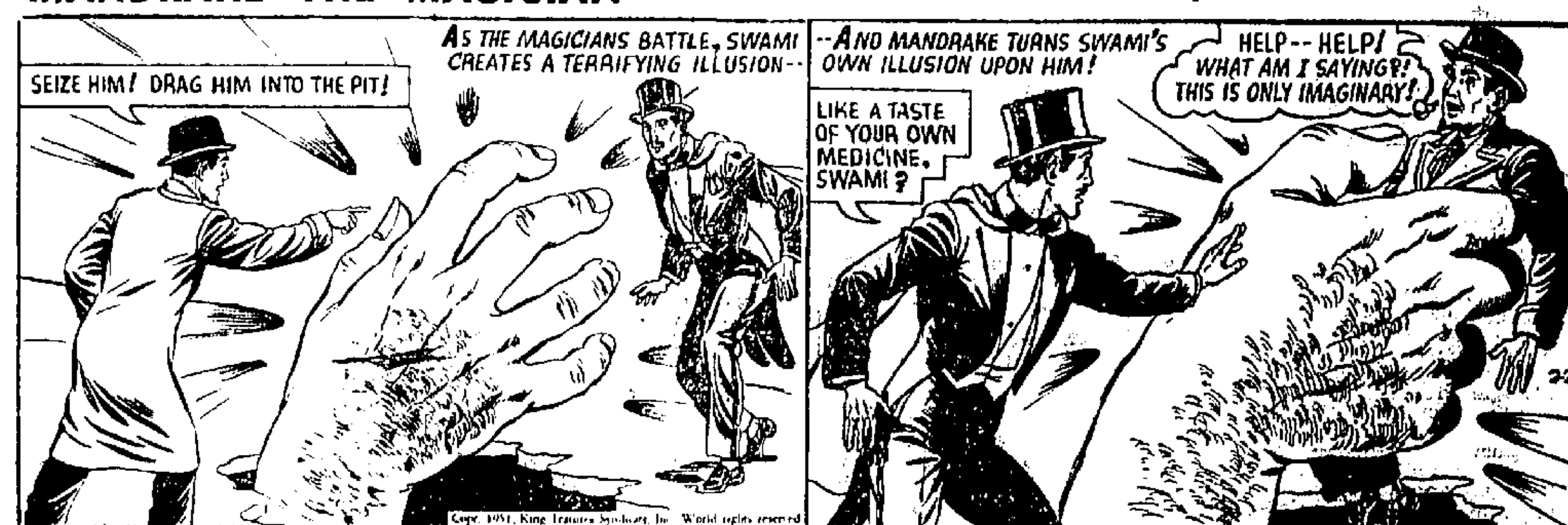
"EASTERN"	sails 26th Nov.	for Auckland, Wellington, Port Chalmers & Melbourne
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All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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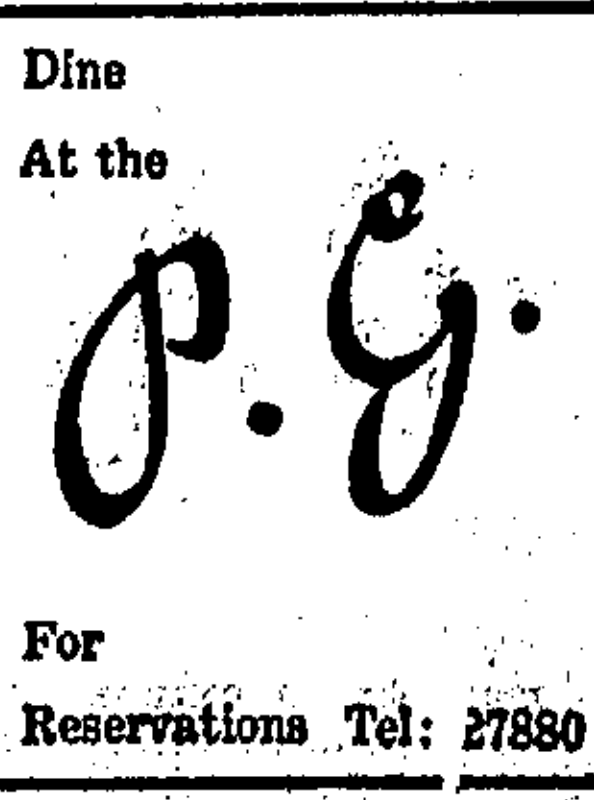
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AND THE GHOST KEPT QUIET

Singapore, Nov. 14.
Radio Malaya was blessed by religious leaders of eight separate faiths at its official blessing—and the ghost that has irritated the new building didn't issue a single squeak.

Nothing mysterious occurred as leaders of the Buddhist, Jewish, Moslem, Hindu and various Christian faiths took part in the ceremonies.

The results were so satisfactory that Director H. W. Jackson was able to declare, "There are no ghosts up here. For several nights I ordered a senior officer to stay until very late, and not a sound was heard."

"It is all nonsense," he asserted.

The religious ceremony he made it clear had nothing to do with the complaints of the employees that ghosts were haunting the building—busting bulbs, slamming doors and walling with all the woe of tortured souls.—Associated Press

Rhine Agreement

Frankfurt, Nov. 14.
United States and French Army authorities have reached an agreement on giving American military police and high-way patrols jurisdiction over the growing American forces in the French Zone, particularly west of the Rhine.
There is no similar agreement between the Americans and the British in the British Zone.
The American Zone is the largest of the three zones.
The American Zone is the largest of the three zones.
The American Zone is the largest of the three zones.

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Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Marseilles
"BIR HAKEM" Dec. 12	Dec. 18	Japan

Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"DOCTEUR YERSIN" Nov. 15	Nov. 17	Salon
"MONKAY" Nov. 28	Nov. 30	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Marseilles, Saigon & Marseilles
"BASTIA" Dec. 24	Dec. 25	N. Africa & Europe

* passengers & freight

† freight for Saigon, Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

Subject To Change Without Notice

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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Further U.S. Aid For UK Forecast

Washington, Nov. 14.

Senator Ralph E. Flanders said today the United States may have to "squeeze out" more dollars to bolster Britain's sagging economy.

But the Vermont Republican told a reporter that additional aid should be supplied only after a thorough review of United States spending.

He said aid could be provided only if economy cuts can be made in next year's budget.

Defense spending which, Senator Flanders said, had been allowed to "run wild," would be one possibility for such economies.

EXCHANGES IN NY

Exchange	Nov. 14
Canada (official)	280-1/16
England (official)	234 1/2
30-day futures	234 1/2
60-day futures	234 1/2
90-day futures	234 1/2
Australia (pound)	221-1/4
New Zealand (pound)	221-1/4
South Africa (pound)	221-1/4
Belgium (franc)	208 1/2
Denmark (kroner)	1450
France (franc)	208 1/2
West German (mark)	420
Deutsche mark	208 1/2
Holland (guilder)	108 1/2
Italy (lira)	1405
Norway (kroner)	934 1/2
Portugal (escudo)	208 1/2
Spain (peseta)	208 1/2
Sweden (krona)	208 1/2
Switzerland (franc)	208 1/2
MIDDLE EAST	
Egypt (pound)	208 1/2
Iran (rial)	241
Iraq (dinar)	537 1/2
Turkey (lira)	537 1/2
LATIN AMERICA	
Argentina (peso)	208 1/2
Brazil (cruzado)	208 1/2
Bolivia (boliviano)	208 1/2
Chile (peso)	208 1/2
Colombia (peso)	208 1/2
Cuba (peso)	208 1/2
Mexico (peso)	208 1/2
Peru (sol)	208 1/2
Uruguay (peso)	208 1/2
Venezuela (bolivar)	208 1/2
FAR EAST	
India (rupee)	208 1/2
Malaya (ringgit)	208 1/2
Hongkong (dollar)	208 1/2
Indonesia (rupiah)	208 1/2
Singapore (dollar)	208 1/2
Japan (yen)	208 1/2

Irregularity In Cotton

New York, Nov. 14. Cotton futures bobbed up and down on the price ladder, covering a range of almost 100 points. Traders were uncertain which way to turn, pending Washington developments on the raw cotton export policy and the producer holding movement in the South.

The market opened up 11 to 43 points. A blast of liquidation and local selling 10 minutes before the close forced the market down to lows for the day, but null buying at the close repaired some of the damage, although the list still closed off 12 to 55 points net.

Spot	December	March (1952)	May	July	October	December	March (1953)
43-45	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2

Spot	December	March (1952)	May	July	October	December	March (1953)
42-44	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2

Spot	December	March (1952)	May	July	October	December	March (1953)
42-44	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2

Spot	December	March (1952)	May	July	October	December	March (1953)
42-44	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2

Spot	December	March (1952)	May	July	October	December	March (1953)
42-44	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2	42-44 1/2

BRITAIN AND COLONIES

How Sterling Balances System Works

Formosa Warned By U.S.

Taipei, Nov. 14.

Colonel R. Allen Griffin, special Far East representative of the ECA, today warned Formosans that every dollar of United States aid must be employed for the most effective use.

Mr Griffin, who is here on a five-day inspection of the ECA programme, told a press conference that whether the money comes in military or economic aid "it comes hard." He wanted to emphasize that every dollar coming to Formosa or any other country "comes from somebody's hard work in America."

"Every United States dollar must be effectively employed. The American taxpayer is carrying a heavy load of taxes in order to provide aid to this and other countries. Whether it is military or economic aid every dollar that comes here comes out of the pockets of Americans who are working hard to give protection to our and other countries."

"This money does not come easy. Congress is very critical of the way the money is handled. It is very proper for them to be critical as they represent the people who pay taxes that you may have these things," he said.

Mr Griffin said the two overall main objectives in Formosa are:

1. Increase agricultural production and improve the health and welfare of the people in general.

2. Improve industries, transportation, communications and power facilities.

He said there will be a large-scale fertilizer programme, support for expansion of Formosa's own fertilizer industry, importation of cotton and other raw materials to supply certain commodities.

Formosa is unable to produce at this time.—United Press.

Estimate Of Wool Clip Revised

Sydney, Nov. 14.

The estimate of Australia's 1951-52 wool clip has been revised downwards by 200,000 bales.

The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers and the Australian Wool Growers Council in July estimated that 3,600,000 bales of about 300 pounds weight each would be received into brokers' stores.

This figure has now been reduced by 200,000 bales or about 5.5 per cent.

The total clip, allowing for 25,000 bales to be shipped overseas other than through Australian brokers, had been forecast at 3,575,000 bales.

This would have been an increase on the 1950 to 1951 clip of 64,000 bales.—Associated Press.

Confused Trading In Textiles

New York, Nov. 14.

The cotton textile market was in a confused state today as cotton prices continued to move erratically.

Mill representatives said they were unable to fix quotations for goods until prices stabilized.

There were some scattered sales of broadcloths, print cloths and sheetings with the popular 80-square selling as high as 21 1/2 cents a yard.

The market for the 38 1/4 by 65 3/8 yards print cloths was quoted at about 16 cents a yard.

The wool goods market was quiet.

The rayon goods market was dull.—Associated Press.

BONDS DECLINE

New York, Nov. 14.

The bond market sought lower price levels in slightly more active trading today.

High-priced bonds gave up more ground than did the speculative contingent.—Associated Press.

No Question Of Unfairness To Overseas Territories

(By RONALD BOXALL)

London, Nov. 14.

One of the more unfortunate — and least necessary — results of the present economic crisis is that it has given rise to the completely erroneous impression that this country is somehow "living off the backs of the Colonies."

This impression has, moreover, originated from this country, where many leading politicians and financial writers — who are in a position to know better — have spread the idea that the late Government was using the Colonies' sterling balances for its own purpose and to the detriment of their rightful owners.

Mr Oliver Lyttelton, no doubt unwittingly, contributed to this idea when he wrote in a newspaper article:

"The Socialist Party... pay lip service in public speeches to the noble idea that the desert should blossom like the rose and that these backward territories should be developed. At the same time they seize the Colonies' balances by which these desirable ends could be attained."

The fact is, of course, that neither the British Government nor anybody else could "seize" the Colonies' sterling balances as a simple demonstration of the sterling area system will show.

Suppose, for instance, that a Malayan smallholder produces a certain amount of rubber which he sells to a customer in the United States. Eventually he will receive in exchange a cheque, payable in dollars. The smallholder presents this cheque at the local branch of his bank, and his account is credited with an equivalent amount of local currency — in this case, Malayan dollars. The transaction, so far as he is concerned, is then complete. He has sold his rubber and received a sum of money in return. But what happens to the dollars?

These are paid by the bank to the country's Exchange Control and the bank receives an equivalent amount of local currency. The dollars are then paid into the central gold and dollars reserves of the sterling area in London, and the country's original balance is credited with an equivalent amount of sterling, which then becomes a liability of the United Kingdom. So far as the country of origin (in this case, Malaya) is concerned, it then holds, instead of a given amount of United States dollars (or other hard currency), a "sterling balance."

UK AS CUSTODIAN

But before going on to see what happens to these sterling balances, let us first see what happens to the dollars. These have now become part of the sterling area's central gold and dollar reserves. They do not belong to the United Kingdom, which acts as custodian of the central reserves, nor do they belong to Malaya which earned them. They belong to each and every member of the sterling area, who is free to draw on them, up to an agreed amount, to pay for their current imports from the dollar countries.

It must be pointed out, however, that every member of the sterling area is not free to draw upon the central dollar reserves in the same proportion as they pay into them. Some countries, like Malaya, will earn more dollars than they spend, and others, notably the United Kingdom, will have a deficit in their current trade account with the dollar countries, may take out far more than they put in.

It is this fact, more than any other, that has given rise to the impression that the United Kingdom is "exploiting" this dollar-earning colonies. This, of course, is simply not true. It is the principle by which the United Kingdom takes more dollars out of the central reserves than she pays into it.

Mill representatives said they were unable to fix quotations for goods until prices stabilized. There were some scattered sales of broadcloths, print cloths and sheetings with the popular 80-square selling as high as 21 1/2 cents a yard.

The market for the 38 1/4 by 65 3/8 yards print cloths was quoted at about 16 cents a yard. The wool goods market was quiet.

The rayon goods market was dull.—Associated Press.

The bond market sought lower price levels in slightly more active trading today.

High-priced bonds gave up more ground than did the speculative contingent.—Associated Press.

The cotton textile market was in a confused state today as cotton prices continued to move erratically.

Mill representatives said they were unable to fix quotations for goods until prices stabilized.

There were some scattered sales of broadcloths, print cloths and sheetings with the popular 80-square selling as high as 21 1/2 cents a yard.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$410,085. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions—

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
BANKS			
HSBC	1575	40 @ 1075	
East Asia	125		
INSURANCES			
Union	770	160 @ 775	
Underwriters	145		
HK Fire	145		
DOCKS, ETC.			
N. P. Wharf	100	100 @ 8.80	
Shai Dock	1380	200 @ 13.90	
Wheelock	30 1/2	4.40	2000 @ 30 1/2
Hongkong	5	6 1000 @ 5 1/2	
LAND, ETC.			
HSBC	51		
Shai Land	1.00		
Hamphreys	13		
UTILITIES			
Tram	10 1/2	47 700 @ 10.80	
C. Light (O)	0.00	100 @ 9.75	
Light (N)	6.35	6.40	
C. Light (B)	9 1/2	300 @ 9 1/2	
Electric	22 1/2	23 1/2	1000 @ 22 1/2
Telephone	14 1/2	15 1/2	400 @ 23
INDUSTRIALS			
Cement	3 1/2	1600 @ 15 1/2	
Rope	2 1/2	22 1/2	
STORES, ETC.			
Dairy	18 1/2	1600 @ 18 1/2	
Woolson	26.35		
L. Crawford	2 1/2	210 @ 2 1/2	
Sincores	2 1/2	210 @ 2 1/2	
Wing On	57 1/2	50 @ 57	
H.K. Cottons	4.20		

This amount, or "quota" of dollars which a member of the sterling area is allowed to draw from the central reserves is fixed yearly or half-yearly, but the system is not rigid and a member may have its quota increased when it can show good cause why it should be. At the same time, however, members are discouraged from drawing too heavily on the reserves during the present period of dollar stringency.

MAY BE BETTER OFF

Except when he wishes to buy some luxury or non-essential article from America, the Malayan smallholder who earns dollars through the sale of rubber is no worse off for having been paid in local currency. On the other hand, he may be considerably better off if he is able to buy essential dollar goods over and above the value of his dollar earnings.

The Malayan people, as a whole, however, may, under present conditions of world trade, have cause to grumble. The sterling balances, which, as we have seen, are now in the form of a bank deposit in the United Kingdom, will be needed for two purposes. A certain proportion of them will become the currency reserves of the country concerned, and to that extent they will not wish to reduce them very much; the rest they will want to use to finance their current purchases from the United Kingdom. This is where the difficulty arises, for the U.K. is no longer in a position to meet all the demands for goods which are placed upon it. Although the sterling balances are, on the whole, free, or "unblocked," they may therefore lie dormant for some time until the U.K. can deliver the goods the country wishes to buy.

But to say that the U.K. is unable, under present conditions, to meet all the demands placed upon it is very far from saying that it has "seized" the colonies' balances, which quite obviously still belong to their rightful owners—that is, to the country concerned. Indeed, it is in the interests of the U.K. to ensure that the sterling balances do not become a deadweight on its economy, for they represent exports of goods which one day it will have to deliver. And although these exports will not be "unrequited," they will nevertheless be a drain on our economy since they will be in the form of payment for value we have received in the past and already consumed. To this extent, therefore, we are merely putting off the day when we will have to export more than we import in order to import more than we export today.

Indeed, this is simply another way of saying that the balance of payments must balance, for the disparity between imports and exports must be filled with an equivalent amount of short-term debt, which represents future exports—London Express Service.

HOW IT WORKS

But let us now go back and see how our Malayan smallholder, as we have seen, receives local currency through his sale of rubber to a resident in the United States. He can use it to buy any of his usual requirements—food, clothing, and so on. And since Malaya is a member of the sterling area, by definition, use his local currency to buy anything he wants from anywhere else in the sterling area. (We are assuming he has been successful in obtaining import and export licences when these are required). He is, incidentally, also free to move his capital anywhere within the sterling area.

The Reserve Bank of India today announced that the bank rate will be increased from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent, effective November 15.—United Press.

The Rubber Markets

London, Nov. 14.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows—

Number 1 rubber, in cents	43 1/2-44
per lb.	43 1/2-44

December	43 1/2-44
January/February (1952)	43 1/2-44
April/June	43 1/2-44
July/September	43 1/2-44

SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, Nov. 14.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows—

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	140 1/2-141
Number 2 rubber	141-142
Number 3 rubber	136 1/2-137
Number 4 rubber	131 1/2-132
Spot rubber, unsmoked	141-141 1/2
Black crepe	105 1/2-106
No. 1 pale crepe	154-155

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Nov. 14.

Prices of tin were very steady this morning. Turnover was 150 tons, including 40 tons for cash.

Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows—

Spot tin, buyers	97 1/2
Spot tin, sellers	97 1/2
Business done at	97 1/2
Three-months tin, buyers	94 1/2
Three-months tin, sellers	94 1/2
Business done at	94 1/2
Settlement	97 1/2

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates—

U.S. Dollars (per £)	6.05
Sterling note (per £)	15.57
Indonesia guilders (per 100)	15.57
Indian Rupee (per 100)	20.00
Singapore (dollar)	1.740
FC (dollar)	1.740

India Follows UK

Bombay, Nov. 14.

The Reserve Bank of India today announced that the bank rate will be increased from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per cent, effective November 15.—United Press.



ARRIVALS

Date	Ship	From
17th Nov.	"TEGELBERG"	Japan
18th Nov.	"TJIBANG"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
19th Nov.	"TJIPONDOK"	Macassar, Balikpapan & Singapore
20th Nov.	"TASMAN"	Japan
21st Nov.	"TJIBODAS"	Djakarta & Singapore
22nd Nov.	"STRAAT MALAKKA"	Japan
23rd Dec.	"VAN HEUTEZ"	Japan
24th Dec.	"TJIBODAS"	Macassar, Java Ports & Singapore
25th Dec.	"TEGELBERG"	Japan



Relax... with Coca-Cola

Living Language

Why we say A baker's dozen.

A dozen is 12 but a baker's dozen is 13. The extra one was due to the fact that a heavy penalty was imposed on bakers if they sold underweight. Rather than risk this penalty they used to throw in an extra loaf for every twelve they sold to the shopkeeper.

Mail Notices

Latest times of posting at G.P.O. and at Kowloon Post Office: registered articles and parcels must be sent in earlier than the ordinary mail times shown below:

Christmas Parcel Mails for Australia & New Zealand—The latest time of posting to secure delivery is Australia & New Zealand by December 25 will be 1 p.m. on November 17 per ms. Nellore.

Christmas Letter & Parcel Mails for Hawaii & U.S.A. and Christmas Letter Mails for Canada—The latest time of posting to secure delivery in Hawaii, U.S.A. and Canada by December 25 will be 1 p.m. on November 23 per ss. Cleveland.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15

By Air: Indo-China, 5 p.m.; Air France, 5 p.m.; Siam, 5 p.m.; Indonesia, 5 p.m.; C.P.A., 5 p.m.; U.S.A., 5 p.m.; C.P.A.L., 5 p.m.

By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 6 p.m., ss. Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16

Formosa, 10 a.m., via C.A.T. Formosa, 5 p.m., H.K. Airways. N. Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 5 p.m., G.E.A.

Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, India, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C. Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 5 p.m., P.A.L.

By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 6 p.m., ss. Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m., train via Canton.

Malaya, Burma, India, 9 p.m., ss. Santha.

Japan, 2 p.m., ss. Szechuen.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

By Air: Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Ceylon, Borneo, 11.30 a.m., via B.O.A.C.

U.S.A., Canada, 1 p.m., P.A.L. Formosa, 3 p.m., C.A.T.

Japan, 5 p.m., B.O.A.C. Siam, 5 p.m., P.O.A.S.

Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 5 p.m., Air France.

By Surface: Macao, 8 a.m.; 6 p.m., ss. Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m., train via Canton.

Malaya, Burma, India, 9 p.m., ss. Santha.

Japan, 2 p.m., ss. Szechuen.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18

By Air: Formosa, 5 p.m., via H.K. Airways.

Japan, 5 p.m., P.O.A.S.

Macao, 1 p.m., ss. Tai Lok.

Philippines, Noon, ss. Pres. Grant.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19

By Air: Japan, 5 p.m., via B.O.A.C.

Formosa, 3 p.m., C.A.T.

Canada, 5 p.m., H.K.A./N.W.A.L.

International Dance Festival



Dancers from 20 countries recently took part in an international dance festival, and this picture shows (left to right) Miss Rosarito de Seville, and Miss Cherry Clark, originally of England and now living in Spain, performing at the festival.—London Express Picture.

Japan Preparing To Discuss Reparations

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

Japan is preparing to open reparations negotiations this month with what it hopes will be the least demanding of the claimant countries — Indonesia.

The date is contingent upon the House of Councillors passing the San Francisco peace treaty. It was already approved by the Lower House last month. The Yoshida government hopes to have the Upper Chamber's approval in its pocket on November 17.

Tentatively the Indonesian reparations mission led by Transportation Minister Dr. Djundana is scheduled to arrive in Japan on November 25. The final date has not yet been made, according to the Indonesian Mission in Tokyo.

Publicly, the Indonesian government has been the least demanding of the countries that have demanded reparations. It has stated that it is not making any demand for compensation for the damage done to the Japanese Government officials approaching the difficult series of negotiations with a very face, hope privately that a lenient agreement with Indonesia will make later negotiations with the Philippines, Burma and other countries less difficult.

The Philippines, the most vocally demanding of all countries, will probably be next on the list. Whatever government was the election, it is expected to formally open the question immediately.

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Huks' Revenge Raid

Kidnap Woman And Two Children

Manila, Nov. 15. Communist Huks staged a revenge raid on Tinong, Quezon Province, last night killing a policeman and three inhabitants and kidnapping the wife and two children of the newly-elected mayor.

The Huk raiders also burned the home of the mayor-elect, Marcelino Punsalan, who was absent with the town chief of police on a visit to the provincial capital at Lucena.

Elements of three army combat teams rushed to the scene were pursuing the Huks toward their hideouts in the Sierra Madre. The raid came as National Defence Secretary Ramon Magsaysay was under strong behind-the-scenes criticism from powerful Liberal (Administration) Party provincial leaders for stationing some 66,000 regular army and reserves throughout the islands to preserve order on Election Day, and to protect the polling places.

Major General Walter Piersson, senior US military commander in the Philippines, sent a telegram to Mr. Magsaysay commending him for his activity in behalf of maintaining an orderly election.

STUCK TO DECISION

A reliable American source told The Associated Press that Gen. Piersson, chief of the United States Joint Military Advisory Group which is charged with advising and assisting in the training of the Philippine Army, sent the message to Mr. Magsaysay "because he deserved commendation for sticking to his decision to maintain order with the army in the face of strong protests."

Some provincial political machine leaders who found the soldiers' presence interfered with their plans to carry out past practices of intimidating voters by use of gangs of armed henchmen are reported to be showing the Liberal Party Headquarters in Manila with protests against Mr. Magsaysay.

The Defence Secretary's troops are still at their stations, guarding the clerks counting the votes and preventing any tampering with the ballots at the precincts. Mr. Magsaysay himself acknowledged the existence of criticism last night by stating he was "sorry" for the defeat of many Liberal Party candidates, but that he was "glad for having effected a clean and orderly balloting in accordance with instructions of President Elpidio Quirino."

The army was credited with having generally prevented the carrying out of Huk plans to disrupt the elections. In several places soldiers foiled attempts to interfere with the balloting and the presence of alert troops units at strategic points unquestionably prevented more attacks.

Despite this, however, there were 17 deaths from Huk attacks and partisan rivalry on Election Day.—Associated Press.

Manila, Nov. 15. President Quirino has ordered the immediate prosecution of four ROTC cadets who were reported responsible for the killing of two civilians in Escalante, Occidental Negros Province, on Tuesday, Election Day.

The cadets were among the 4,500-strong Manila ROTC group assigned to election guard duty in the Central Philippines. Details of the killing were not available. The cadets were arrested in Escalante and charged with murder.—United Press.

Junk Master's Offence

Taken into custody by a Naval patrol off Cheung Chau Island on Tuesday, Cheung Tak, 38, master of cargo junk 1887V, was fined \$200 by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning for being under way without a certificated coxswain and for carrying dangerous goods.

A charge of failing to obtain a certificate of inspection for a mechanically propelled vessel was withdrawn as defendant was not the licensee of the junk. Defendant had 15 gallons of petrol on board when arrested. He was coming in from Macao.

Japanese Copying British Silk Designs

Gail Says Au Revoir To Films



Columbia Pictures' young star Gail Davis has a smiling "au revoir" for films—but not for too long, she hopes. She has an intimate reason for dropping temporarily from film land—she's expecting her first baby. —Reuterphoto.

War Crimes Sentences To Be Reviewed

Tokyo, Nov. 15.

The Japanese Government is going ahead with plans to review the sentences of Japanese war criminals and a high Government spokesman said it would endeavour to release as many persons as possible.

Attorney General Takeo Ohashi reminded the House of Representatives judicial committee on Wednesday, however, that Japan has only the power of recommending clemency, reduction of sentences or paroles and its findings are not final. Japan will be able to exercise this power after the peace treaty comes into effect.

Though Ohashi failed to say so, Article Eleven of the San Francisco peace treaty by which Japan accepted judgments of war crimes courts, stipulates that such recommendations must be concurred in: 1. By the government or governments which imposed the sentence in each instance; and 2. In the case of Class A criminals convicted by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East "by a majority of the governments represented on the tribunal."

Ohashi said that since Japan had accepted the validity of the war crimes trials, Japanese courts could not review the verdicts, but they could recommend clemency, reductions in sentences or paroles.

Japan still has 1,804 convicted war criminals serving out sentences. Of these, 1,448 are in Sugamo prison in Tokyo, 143 in Manila and 243 in Australian hands on Manus Island.

According to Asahi Shimbun, Ohashi told Dietmen, "The Japanese government... must study fully the circumstances of the (war crimes) trials, make use of its power of recommendation and endeavour to free quickly as many persons as possible."—United Press.

Craft Caused Obstruction

Fines of \$30 were imposed on Ho Yun, master of cargo junk 1038V, by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning for causing an obstruction at a public landing place and for failing to produce a license when called upon to do so. Defendant was loading cargo at the Public Square Street pier on Wednesday and he objected to showing his license to the policeman on duty.

Woman Crushed Between Lighter And Wharf

A 30-year-old sampan woman, Choi Chuen, was seriously injured at 8.30 a.m. today when she was crushed between a lighter and No 1 Wharf in the Kowloon Godowns. In attempting to land on the wharf from the lighter, Choi slipped and fell into the water. She was removed to Kowloon Hospital.

GAMBLERS RAIDED

Led by Insp. G. E. Willerton, O. C. Central, a Police party arrested 33 Shanghai sailors who were found gambling at the Man Kwok Restaurant of 112 Wellington Street early this morning.

Three tables were being used and the men were taking part in games of Shap Tim Pun (ten point five) and Pai Kau.

The Police also seized \$85.30 table money together with six packets of cards, one set of Pai Kau and one tin of counters. When brought before Mr. Poon Yan-hoi at Central this morning, Suen Tung-sun, 44, who admitted running the school, was fined \$150 or six weeks. Thirty-two gamblers were each fined \$25 or one week.

The money seized was ordered to be given to the Poor Box and the gambling gear to be confiscated.

Atomic Air Raid Test

New York, Nov. 14.

Sirens wailed in the United States' biggest city tonight, sending 382,000 civil defence workers into action in their big atomic air raid test.

At 7.30 p.m. the "red" alert was sounded and crews went to work in two marked-out New York areas. The rest of the city's 8,000,000 residents quietly went about their business as civilian defence workers staged a dress rehearsal for the full city-wide atomic-bomb alert scheduled for some time during the week of November 25.

Ten minutes after the general alert, officials declared that "two atom bombs" exploded over the city. Then the sirens signalled the all-clear and volunteers rushed to fight simulated fires, evacuate "casualties," block off affected areas, fix simulated water-main breaks and search for a chunk of radioactive ore which had been hidden on the Brooklyn bomb site. —United Press.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 15.

British silk manufacturers declare they have evidence that Japanese firms are copying their designs and using them in samples to attract markets in England and India.

They are concerned that the same position will arise as before the war when there was wholesale copying of British designs.

Manufacturers in Macclesfield, Cheshire's big silk and rayon centre, have approached their Conservative MP, Air Commodore A.V. Harvey, in an attempt to forestall the Japanese.

Situation In Malaya Debated

"Unpalatable Truth"

London, Nov. 14.

Lord Listowel, Minister of State for the Colonies in the 1945-50 Government, said today he entirely agreed with Lord Mancroft (Conservative Peer) that there had been no improvement at all in the situation in Malaya.

More people were killed or wounded in October than in any single month since the emergency began, he told the House of Lords. "The grim and unpalatable truth is that after three and a half years of guerrilla warfare we are still barely containing the Communist rebels," he said.

"Not only are they undefeated, they have not been driven out of a single inch of the Federation," Lord Listowel said. "I was sure if people in Britain realised what little headway was being made they would be willing to give the greater financial and military assistance needed to enable the Federation to 'put a quick finish to this outbreak of terrorism.'"

ALL IMPORTANT

"A quick finish is all important," Lord Listowel added. "If we allow the present state of affairs to drag on in Malaya, the economy of the country will be ruined. Already, acres of rubber have been left untapped. Young rubber trees are being slashed and many managers and technicians in the estates are not being replaced."

The tin industry was being affected in the same way, Lord Listowel said.

It was too hazardous to explore upriver for new deposits, consequently tin production would cease when the existing deposits had been fully tapped. Lord Listowel welcomed the formation of the Malayan Independent Party, an organisation which cut across racial discrimination, and said he hoped that the European community would join it.

What was needed was a "civilian commander" and he hoped that General Lockhart would enjoy these powers. —Reuter.

TIED JUNKS TO MOVING SHIP

For making their junks fast to the ss Shun Lee while she was going to her berth on Wednesday, five women were fined \$20 each by Mr. T. B. Low at the Marine Court this morning. The women, who pleaded not guilty, were arrested by Mr. Fred Brown, Assistant Marine Officer.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

The total number of points must always be 12.
(2) The points scored can only be 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0.
(3) Analysis of the several possibilities will show that the league table can only have been as follows:

A	.....	A	.....	A	.....	A	.....
B	.....	B	.....	B	.....	B	.....
C	.....	C	.....	C	.....	C	.....
D	.....	D	.....	D	.....	D	.....
E	.....	E	.....	E	.....	E	.....
F	.....	F	.....	F	.....	F	.....
G	.....	G	.....	G	.....	G	.....
H	.....	H	.....	H	.....	H	.....
I	.....	I	.....	I	.....	I	.....
J	.....	J	.....	J	.....	J	.....

Disseminate best solution T-8
London Express Service

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. The adventures of Ulysses.
2. (a) A coaching horn, (b) a long clay pipe, also called a "churchwarden." 3. Hitler. 4. In Riquefort, France. 5. Europe, Africa and Asia. 6. A hand rest used by painters.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"While I'm a doctor, it may surprise you to know I do not smoke cigarettes or recommend any brand."

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